GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

No. 11

January-April 1981

Geneva, May 1981

Issued by the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,
Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, 1211 Geneva 21
PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION USED IN THE SURVEY

Africa Research Bulletin
Africa Research Ltd., Exeter, England

Asia Research Bulletin
Asia Research Pte. Ltd., Singapore

Bank of London and South America Review
Lloyds Bank Int. Ltd., London

British Business
Departments of Industry and Trade, London

Business America
US Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Cacaos, cafés, sucrers
Agence France-presse, Paris

Deutsches Handelsarchiv
Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business
Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia
East-West SPRL, Brussels

Economic Trends, Fortnightly Journal of Economic Affairs, New Delhi

Europe, Agence Internationale d'Information pour la Presse, Brussels

European Communities, Information Letter,
Geneva Office of the European Communities,
Geneva, Switzerland

Europe Information, External Relations, Commission of the European Communities
Spokesman's Group and Director-General for Information, Brussels

European Report
Société d'Editions Economiques Mondiales, Brussels

Far Eastern Economic Review
Far Eastern Economic Review Ltd., Hong Kong

Federal Register
National Archives of the United States, Washington, D.C.
Foreign Agriculture
   United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

"India" - Economic Bulletin
   Embassy of India, Brussels, Belgium

Middle East Economic Digest, London, England

The Japan Economic Journal
   The Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Tokyo, Japan

Korean Trade News
   Korean Traders Association, Düsseldorf

Moniteur du Commerce international
   Centre Français du commerce extérieur, Paris

Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin
   Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd., London, England

Nachrichten für Aussenhandel
   Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

News from MITI
   Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo, Japan

Official Journal of the European Communities
   Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Standard Chartered Review
   Standard Chartered Bank Ltd., London

Tariffs & Trade
   Wall Street Station, New York, N.Y.

United States Department of Agriculture - NEWS, Washington

United States International Trade Commission Publication
   United States International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

UT Sidste Nyt
   Udenrigsministeriets tidsskrift for udenrigsøkonomi, Copenhagen

World Trade Bulletin
   New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New York, N.Y.

   In addition various newspapers have been used. GATT documents are referred to by their symbols and dates.
INTRODUCTION

This survey of developments in commercial policy is a review, prepared by the GATT secretariat under its own responsibility, of actions or decisions taken in the area of commercial policy during the reference period, in various countries. It includes information on contracting parties to GATT, on non-contracting parties and on bilateral and regional agreements.

The intention is to publish such surveys regularly, three or four times a year.

This survey is based on information available to the secretariat in the form of GATT documents and various published sources. It covers the introduction of new trade measures including, in some instances, those of a provisional or interim character, or their abolition, as well as substantial changes in existing measures. It also covers certain types of investigations. The secretariat has endeavoured to include all measures of significant trade interest; but the coverage may not necessarily be exhaustive or uniform. The coverage of measures taken by some countries is more extensive than that of others because of the availability of information. The survey relates, inter alia, to:

- import duties;
- tariff quotas;
- anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures;
- import taxes and surcharges;
- prior import deposits;
- quantitative import restrictions;
- export restraints;
- emergency actions.

The secretariat would welcome its attention being drawn to any errors or significant omissions. Where the information derives from unofficial sources, such as newspapers, the secretariat has made efforts to check the facts with official sources. The secretariat would appreciate any help that delegations can give in the preparation of future surveys to make sure that they are as timely and accurate as possible.

Two copies of the survey are being sent to each contracting party. Additional copies are available upon request.
This survey covers the following countries and bilateral and regional agreements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Communities</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Yemen, Arab Republic</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS**

- Algeria-Colombia
- Argentina-Uruguay
- Austria-Soviet Union
- Bangladesh-Bulgaria
- Egypt-Kenya
- European Community - People's Republic of China
- Finland-Soviet Union
- German Democratic Republic-Mozambique
- India-Bulgaria
- India-Soviet Union
- Iraq-Jordan
- Madagascar-Cuba
- Madagascar-Vietnam
- Nigeria-German Democratic Republic
- Nigeria-Sao Tome and Principe
- Nigeria-Zimbabwe
- Poland-Thailand
- Tanzania-Zimbabwe
- Tunisia-Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Tunisia-Morocco
- Yugoslavia-Cyprus
- Zambia-Zimbabwe
- South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement
ALGERIA

Changes in customs duties, customs fees and taxes


- Change in customs fee

The customs fee has been increased from 2 to 4 per cent of the customs valuation of goods, on all operations requiring a customs declaration.

- Exemption from customs duties on fresh meat

Bovine meat and meat of sheep (Ex 02.01).

- Suspension of customs duty and production tax (GSPT)

Ex 09.01: Coffee, whether or not roasted.
12.01: Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits, whole or broken.
Ex 15.07: Fluid edible oils.
17.01: Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid.
Ex 17.02: Other sugars (glucose syrups, sugar syrups and molasses).
19.03: Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.

- Suspension of customs duty only (these products being already exempt from the GSPT):

07.05: Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.
11.01: Cereal flours.
Ex 11.02: Groats and meal of wheat, rye and other cereals.

- Reduction of rate of customs duty and production tax on certain materials when acquired by the Ministry for the Interior:

The following materials are subject to customs duty at the rate of 10 per cent and to production tax at the rate of 11.11 per cent when acquired by services of the General Directorate of Civil Defence of the Ministry of the Interior, or for their account:
ALGERIA (cont'd)

Ex 39.07: Life-jackets and waterproof clothing.
Ex 40.11: Non-polluting tyres, soft tanks.
Ex 40.14: Canvas safety nets.
Ex 61.01: Protective uniforms for special operations.
Ex 64.02: Safety footwear.
Ex 83.06: Badges.
Ex 87.03: Special-purpose motor vehicles.
Ex 88.04: Parachutes.
Ex 90.04: Protective masks.

- Possibility to purchase free of production tax
  - packaging materials for use in putting up coffee for sale and in its
    commercial presentation;
  - products, raw materials and manufacturing agents used in making books.
  - Establishment of rates for the road-infrastructure utilization fee for
goods-transport vehicles registered abroad, port fees and tolls, and
air transport fees

Source: Moniteur de Commerce international, 9 March 1981.

ARGENTINA

Import duty reductions

The Ministry of Economy Resolution 963 cancelled the 10 per cent import
duty for goods not produced in the country; and Resolution 1670 reduced
import duties by between 8 and 20 points for those goods with protection
higher than 55 per cent (see Survey No. 10, page 9).

ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Export tax reduction for salt-cured hides

Argentina reduced its export tax on 28 October for salt-cured hides from 20 to 10 per cent to comply with the United States-Argentine Bilateral Hide Agreement implemented on 1 October 1979. At the same time, the base export price for salted hides was raised from $23 to $25 per piece.

Source: FAS Release, United States Department of Agriculture, 3 December 1980.

AUSTRALIA

Temporary duty increase: certain soft-sided containers

Following consideration of the Temporary Assistance Authority's report on Certain Soft-Sided Containers, the Australian Government decided that, with effect from 4 February 1981, imports of certain goods, without supporting frames, having an internal capacity not exceeding 13000 cc, of a kind falling within sub-item 42.02.4 would be subject to a temporary duty of 20 per cent until 3 February 1982. Goods of developing country origin are also subject to the temporary duty of 20 per cent. However, goods of New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Forum island country origin are exempt.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/20, 3 February 1981.

Tariff alterations

The following Australian Government decisions on recommendations made by the Industries Assistance Commission were put into effect on and from 1 April 1981:
(i) Cheese. Existing levels of assistance for cheese falling within tariff heading 04.04 are generally maintained; cheese imported from New Zealand and Forum island countries is accorded duty-free entry; cheese from Canada is dutiable at the current general rate;

(ii) Crushing and grinding machines. Jaw and vertical rotary crushing and grinding machines having a working weight of less than 50 tonnes falling under tariff item 84.56.2 are now dutiable at 20 per cent; other crushing or grinding machines are dutiable at 15 per cent;

(iii) Fluorescent and filament lamps. Fluorescent lamps of item 85.20.2 are now dutiable at 25 per cent; filament lamps attract a duty of 10 per cent;

(iv) Manufactured tobacco. The primage duty of 10 per cent is now incorporated in the substantive duty. A duty rebate on imports of manufactured cut tobacco falling within 24.02.9 is now provided for, contingent upon purchase of specific quantities of Australian leaf. The rebate is 10 per cent per kilogram of imported tobacco for each kilogram (greenweight) of Australian leaf purchased.

The following Australian Government decisions on recommendations made by the Industries Assistance Commission came into effect on and from 9 April 1981:

(i) Iron and steel. Duty rates now applicable to products of other than high alloy steel:

- 5 per cent on hot-rolled and semi-finished material;
- 10 per cent on cold-finished materials and certain coated products;
- 15 per cent on certain pipes and tubes;
- 25 per cent phasing to 10 per cent over five years on other coated products;
- 25 per cent phasing to 15 per cent over five years on large bore steel pipes and tubes and pipe and tube fittings;
- minimum rates on other goods.

On high alloy steel products a rate of 25 per cent for three years phasing to 15 per cent at 2 per cent a year is applicable;
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

(ii) Metal cans and cannisters of iron or steel. The rate of duty is reduced to 15 per cent, except on certain jerricans which remain at 30 per cent for one year before phasing to 25 per cent.


Tariff quota allocations: textiles and clothing

The Australian Government announced on 13 January 1981 tariff quota allocations for certain clothing and textile items for the period 1 March 1981 to 31 December 1981, at similar levels to those obtaining earlier.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/12, 21 January 1981.

Anti-dumping inquiries

The Australian authorities have formally initiated inquiries to determine whether export prices of the following goods are less than normal values for these goods:

- certain integral electric motors exported from Brazil, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden and the United Kingdom;

- phthalic anhydride from Belgium;

- correction fluid from the Federal Republic of Germany and Singapore;

- certain stainless steel pipes and tubes from Japan;

- 2, 4 dichlorophenoxyacetic iso butyl ester technical from the United Kingdom;

- 2, 4, 5 trichlorophenoxyacetic acid from the Federal Republic of Germany;

- alkaline manganese dioxide batteries having a total voltage not exceeding three volts from the United States;

- zinc ammonium chloride from the Republic of Korea;

- surgical face masks from Japan.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Pending the completion of inquiries, dumping cash securities were imposed on imports of the following goods:

- phthalic anhydride from Belgium entered for home consumption on or after 4 February 1981;

- 2, 4 dichlorophenoxyacetic iso butyl ester technical from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption on or after 27 February 1981;

- 311 mm. (12 1/4 inch) rotary rock drilling bits from the United States entered for home consumption on or after 3 April 1981.


Termination or suspension of anti-dumping inquiries

Dumping inquiries with regard to imports of canned ham from Romania and Yugoslavia were suspended following acceptance by the Australian Government of price undertakings by the exporters in Romania and Yugoslavia not to export canned ham to Australia at prices below assessed normal values.

Dumping inquiries with regard to above-ground swimming pools from Japan were terminated after it had been established that above-ground swimming pools were no longer being exported to Australia at dumped prices.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 81/14, 20 January; and No. 81/19, 30 January 1981.
Antidumping duties have been imposed on imports of the following goods when f.o.b. export prices are lower than normal values:

- 2, 4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid sodium salt exported to Australia from Hungary and Poland after 23 December 1980;
- glass fibre rovings and glass fibre chopped strand mat exported to Australia from Czechoslovakia on and after 8 July 1980;
- certain power hacksaws exported to Australia from the People's Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on or after 29 August 1980;
- certain pigments exported to Australia from the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore on or after 31 March 1981.


Establishment of joint iron and steel industry/departmental dumping evaluation committee

The Australian Government announced on 8 April 1981 the establishment of a joint industry and departmental committee, called the Iron and Steel Dumping Evaluation Committee, to facilitate the submission of evidence of alleged dumping in relation to mill products from the iron and steel industry. The Committee will be able to submit evidence to the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs for the possible initiation of anti-dumping action.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/66, 28 April 1981.

Continuation of import licensing: certain works trucks and stackers

The Australian Government has decided to continue temporary assistance to the battery works trucks industry, in the form of import licensing, for a further twelve months from 1 April 1981, at an increased level of imports. Licences to the value of $A 7 million may be issued for importation of
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Battery-operated trucks, pallet trucks and stackers falling to items 87.07.111, 87.07.31 and 84.22.991 respectively. Certain large-capacity or specialized equipment, such as narrow-aisle turret trucks, sideloaders and die handlers, falling under 87.07.111 have been exempted from licensing. The Government has indicated its intention to determine long-term assistance levels for the industry before the expiry of the temporary assistance on 31 March 1982, in the light of a report from the Industries Assistance Commission.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/52, 2 April 1981.

Increased bounty: certain tractors

The Australian Government has decided to increase from 1 April 1981 the bounty payable on agricultural tractors with an output of 100 kW, and wholly manufactured in Australia, by approximately $A 38.


Withdrawal of preferential treatment from Hong Kong: certain woven cotton fabrics

With effect from 9 April 1981, Hong Kong was excluded from developing country preference on goods falling within tariff item 55.09.62.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/56, 9 April 1981.

GSP: exclusion of Greece

As from 1 January 1981 Greece ceased to be considered as a developing country for purposes of the Australian system of developing country tariff preferences. To allow goods already in transit or in bond to enter Australia at developing country preferential rates, implementation of the decision was delayed until 1 March 1981.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/2, 6 January 1981.
AUSTRIA

Hallmarking of articles of precious metals

By Order No. 13/1981, published in the Official Gazette of 15 January 1981 and which took effect on 1 March, the Austrian authorities have increased the hallmark duty on articles of precious metals. The new rates are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Schillings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Articles of platinum, per kg.</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Articles of gold, per kg.</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Articles of silver, per kg.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. (a) Watches or watch-cases of platinum, with movements of a diameter:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of less than 32 mm.</td>
<td>18 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of 32 mm. or more</td>
<td>36 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Watches or watch-cases of gold, with movements of a diameter:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of less than 32 mm.</td>
<td>7.50 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of 32 mm. or more</td>
<td>18 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Watches or watch-cases of silver, with movements of a diameter:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of less than 32 mm.</td>
<td>3 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of 32 mm. or more</td>
<td>6 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 March 1981.

BAHRAIN

Labelling of imports

As from 1 July 1981 all goods imported into Bahrain must bear a label specifying the country of manufacture. A certificate of origin will still be required. Goods failing to meet these conditions will not be allowed into the country.

BAHRAIN (cont'd)

Health certificates required

Meat, fish and poultry importers are now required to provide health certificates guaranteeing their products' fitness for human consumption.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 February 1981.

BENIN

Imports of batteries

By Notice No. 31/MC/DCE/SEC of 9 January 1981, published in the Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Cotonou (No. 1214 of November-December 1980), the Minister for Trade informed importers that as from 15 February 1981 requests for import licences for imports of batteries from all countries must be endorsed first by the SONAMEL (Société nationale de matériel électrique et électroménager) before being authorized by the Board for Foreign Trade.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 April 1981.

BOLIVIA

Import duty amendments

Bolivian Supreme Decree 17930 has amended the import duties on items in the following tariff numbers, and in some cases it has also reduced the services rendered tax on these goods: 27.09, ex 27.10.07, 73.24, ex 73.36, ex 84.15, ex 84.41, 85.06, 85.12, ex 85.15, 91.01 and 92.11.


Cancellation of import deposits

Bolivian Supreme Decree 17938 of 12 January cancels Decrees 12929 and 12984 of 3 and 22 October 1975, requiring all imports to be secured by a prior deposit of 25 per cent for goods imported into Bolivia.

BRAZIL

Import duty exemptions for cinematographic equipment

Decree-Law 1847, 30 December 1980, granted exemption from import duties, for a (possibly renewable) period of two years, for equipment required for the installation, enlargement and renovation of cinematographic studios and laboratories.


Increase in the rate of tax on credit, exchange and insurance charged on exchange operations linked to imports

Resolution No. 672 of the Central Bank of Brazil raised the IOF (imposto sobre operações financeiras) on the cruzeiro value of new foreign exchange contracts for import payments of goods and services from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. The tax on imports into the Manaus Free Zone has been fixed at 15 per cent.

The measure was taken for balance-of-payments reasons and for purposes of Article XVIIIIB of the General Agreement.


Import licensing procedures and quantitative restrictions

The Cacex ruled in mid-January that companies must submit import programmes to obtain licences (guias de importação) in 1981. Programmes of large private companies must specify ceilings for purchases in United States dollars. The requirement does not apply to companies importing goods for their own use valued at less than US$100,000, but these must present estimates of proposed imports for the year.

Imports in 1981 by firms that both export and import will be limited to 100 per cent of 1980 import values. Those by trading companies are also restricted in 1981 to 100 per cent of 1980 import values, provided that the total value of 1981 imports does not exceed 30 per cent of proposed exports. Priority imports in 1981 are those under the Befiex programmes, LAFTA and drawback arrangements, Comissão Nacional de Energia (CNE) authorization, and imports of rubber, oil and of parts and supplies for oil prospecting and production.

BRAZIL (cont'd)

Minimum export price for frozen concentrate orange juice eliminated

The Brazilian authorities have eliminated the minimum export price for frozen concentrate orange juice that has been in effect since June 1980. The minimum export price was $900 per ton of 65-degree brix concentrate, f.o.b. Santos, Brazil. Current export prices have dropped to $550 to $600 per ton. Other aspects of this season's citrus policy have remained unchanged.


BURUNDI

Prohibited imports

Imports of the following goods have been banned in Burundi:

- cotton goods under CCCN 55.09.20; 55.09.30; 55.09.41; 55.09.42; 55.09.43; 55.09.49; 55.09.51; 55.09.52; 55.09.53;
- cigarettes under CCCN 24.02.20;
- television sets under CCCN 85.15.51.


CANADA

Anti-dumping investigations

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise decided to initiate an anti-dumping investigation with respect to:

- commodity hardboard panels from the USSR and Poland, on 11 March 1981;
- certain microwave ovens from Japan and Singapore, on 3 April 1981.

Preliminary determination on dumping

The Canadian Department of National Revenue Customs and Excise has determined on a preliminary basis that the following products are being dumped:

- brass coated carbon steel wire from Belgium and Spain, on 12 February 1981.
- customs steel wheel rims from Brazil, on 10 April 1981.

Source: Notices of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 12 February 1981, 10 April 1981.

Findings by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal issued the following findings:

- the dumping of
  (i) folding strollers incorporating an adjustable or removable seat,
  (ii) folding fixed back strollers,
  (iii) folding padded high chairs with a tubular steel frame,
  (iv) folding padded playpens with a steel frame
produced in the United States has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, on 5 February 1981;

- the dumping of vehicle washing equipment, but excluding those systems or units used exclusively for buses or trains, is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, on 27 February 1981;

- the dumping of benzoyl peroxide, t-butyl peroctoate, t-butyl perbenzoate, from the United States and lauroyl peroxide from the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, but excluding benzoyl peroxide, 98 per cent granular solid; benzoyl peroxide, 78 per cent wet powder with water and silica; benzoyl
CANADA (cont'd)

peroxide, 60 per cent granular with phlegmatizer and water; benzoyl peroxide, 50 per cent paste in silicone oil; benzoyl peroxide, 50 per cent granular with phlegmatizer; benzoyl peroxide, 40 per cent emulsion with disobutyl phthalate; and benzoyl peroxide, 35 per cent powder phlegmatized with dicalcium phosphate, has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, on 10 March 1981.


CHILE

Import reporting

The Chilean Central Bank has announced that from 2 January the requirement for an import registration to be issued for any import operation exceeding US$10,000 f.o.b. is no longer applicable and is replaced by a formality known as "Informe de importacion" (import report) which is subject to the following regulations:

The import report form can be obtained from and processed through the intervening local commercial bank; and the importer only needs to produce a pro-forma invoice issued by his supplier. Once the import report is issued, shipment can proceed, with a final date for such fixed at 360 days from date of issue.

In the case of imports valued up to US$10,000 f.o.b., the goods can be shipped and the payment arranged before date of issue of the corresponding import report, but the length of time allowed for completing the operation is limited to 180 days.


CONGO

Import duty exemptions and export duties and surcharges for musical instruments and appliances

Order No. 10888 MF-DD of 27 December 1980, reproduced in the "Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry" of Brazzaville (No. 3 of 14 February 1981), has established the customs régime applicable to the import and export of musical instruments and appliances, and likewise to Congolese artistic productions.
The following musical instruments and appliances are exempt from all duty and charges when entering the People's Republic of the Congo:

1. Instruments and appliances falling within headings 92.01 to 92.10, without restrictions.

2. Instruments and appliances falling within the following headings, when imported by orchestras or by artistic or folk groups, subject to certification by a competent authority:
   (a) 85.14 (all sub-headings): microphones and stands therefor, loudspeakers and amplifiers.
   (b) 92.11.00: dictating machines and other sound recorders (except ordinary tape recorders).

3. Gramophone records and matrices falling within heading 92.12.00 when recognized as bearing works by Congolese musicians and artists.

Upon export, and without prejudice to the export duties normally applicable, the above-mentioned instruments and appliances are subject to a 30 per cent surcharge.

These provisions took effect as from 27 December 1980.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 March 1981.

Additional tax on imports of certain alcoholic beverages


As regards customs, there are changes in the amount of additional tax to be paid on imports of the following products:

- Ex 22.05: wine (other than liqueur wines and the like and sparkling wines) obtained exclusively by the fermentation of fresh grapes or the juice of fresh grapes, with the exception of distilling wines, put up otherwise than in bottles, flagons, ... of a capacity not exceeding three litres:
  
  Previous rate: 25 CFAF/litre
  New rate: 30 CFAF/litre
CONGO (cont'd)

The provisions of the Finance Law for 1980, increasing the rate of additional tax to 80 CFAF/litre for wine in bottles, jars, flasks and similar containers of a capacity 3-20 litres remain in effect.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 March 1981.

Import monopoly for flour and yeast

According to Order No. 9271 of 31 October 1980, published by the Brazzaville Chamber of Commerce Bulletin No. 25 of 26 November 1980, the Minoterie aliment du bétail (MAB) has been put in charge of the monopoly on the importation and allocation of flour and yeast for baking and pastry-making.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 January 1981.

COSTA RICA

Import surcharges and prior import deposits

A further range of economic measures was announced by the Costa Rican authorities recently:

1. The abolition of the official rate of exchange on 5 January. The colon floats freely for all purposes; and

2. The introduction of a simplified system of surcharges from 27 December 1980. All imports are now subject to just one surcharge at the rate of 1 per cent of c.i.f. value.

The following items were exempted from the payment of a prior deposit:

- Cattle, horses; frozen semen; beams and angles; laminated glass, sinks, wash-basins, bidets, bath-tubs, etc. made of ceramics; sockets, plugs; galvanized plates and sheets, cement, cables, insulated cables for electricity conduction; paving tiles, water pipes and other clay materials for construction; tubes, water pipes and accessories of galvanized plate; equipment and machinery, general metal manufacture; excavating, levelling and perforating machinery; tractors; atomizing and spraying equipment; other machinery for road and mining construction; railroad and tramway rolling stock; scientific instruments, including apparatus and models for demonstration and teaching, and cultural, scientific and educational
COSTA RICA (cont'd)

magazines; spare parts for all types of machinery; medical and surgical equipment; books, pamphlets, plastic erasers, maps and charts for teaching, crayons and pocket pencil sharpeners.

The temporary ban on the importation of vehicles with a capacity of over 1250 cc. does not apply to vehicles such as ambulances.

(See Survey, No. 10, pages 20-23)


CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign trade and the "Principles of Internal and External Banking Policy for 1981-1985"

Governmental Decision No. 400/1980 directs the Czechoslovak State Bank to introduce, in addition to the current exchange rate, a special "parametric exchange rate" to be used for long-term planning of the efficiency of investments, for long-term projects of economic co-operation, for complex development programmes and for big co-operative actions with the other Comecon countries. Credits obtained from the west will be used chiefly for the building up of rapid-return export potential.

In relation to other socialist countries, foreign exchange will be released on the basis of a quarterly plan distributed by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade to individual foreign trade organizations.

In respect of western countries, foreign exchange will be released in relation to income developments within the framework of the balance of payments and in relation to the fulfilment of the export plan.

Concerning the release of foreign exchange on investment imports from western countries, the regulations state that their purpose is to provide foreign exchange for necessary imports of machinery and equipment under the condition that they will be effectively used and that it is proved that they cannot be replaced by domestic deliveries.

A system of material incentives for exports is directed at overfulfilment of the plan of exports at separate divisions for production enterprises and foreign trade organizations. The plan overfulfilment through reaching of higher prices is much more rewarded than overfulfilment of the plan resulting from higher volumes. The material incentives system is also more favourable to direct producers than to foreign trade organizations.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (cont'd)

In the field of imports, the incentives are intended to lead to a decrease in prices actually paid in comparison with prices quoted at western exchanges or noted by other means. Further, the scheme rewards savings in imports through higher utilization of domestic capacities and the abolishing of parallel exports and imports. The foreign trade organizations are directed to achieve better payment and credit conditions from the market-economy countries and to increase profitability of re-export operations, linked trade, compensation trade, switch operations, industrial co-operation, licensing agreement and imports and exports of construction work.

Foreign exchange will be released in relation to the fulfilment of the plan of exports in relation to individual currency regions and depending on the overall situation of the balance of payments.


Export and Imports under the 1981-1985 Plan

The Czechoslovak 1981-1985 draft plan, to be approved by the 16th Party Congress, requests that imports from the west develop in relation to the expansion of exports. Exports shall grow in particular through higher exports of machinery and equipment. This task has been put into the directives for the five-year plan as follows:

"Imports from developed western countries must be oriented to assuring necessary raw and other materials, but in particular to obtaining products of high technical level which would allow the efficiency of production to be stepped up in Czechoslovakia and would strengthen the Czechoslovak export ability. Imports of those products shall be carried out from those western countries which would not discriminate against Czechoslovakia, and especially would not discriminate against Czechoslovak exports of finished products."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Import prohibition for certain motor vehicles

The Government has prohibited for two years the import of cars of more than 2,400 cc. in an attempt to curb gasoline consumption and reduce the oil import bill.


Export promotion

In November 1979 an export promotion law was passed which was designed to increase non-traditional exports. Regulations have been adopted to implement the law, which include the duty-free import of goods to be re-exported as finished products, tax credit certificates of 15 per cent to 25 per cent of the value of exports which may be used to pay income taxes, incentives for the formation of export consortia, and the exemption for exporters (in certain circumstances) from the requirement of surrendering their foreign exchange receipts to the Banco Central.


ECUADOR

Import prohibition for certain motor vehicles

The Monetary Board of Ecuador has approved Resolution I.102-80, dated 10 December 1980, prohibiting the import of assembled or unassembled vehicles with eight-cylinder petrol engines, subject to the following exceptions:
- four-wheel-drive jeep-type vehicles;
- special purpose vehicles such as military, police, ambulances, etc., when no equivalent alternatives exist and with the authorization of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Integration.


Increase of import duty on motor vehicles

Ecuadorean Decree 907, 17 February 1981, has increased the import duty on motor vehicles and modified the tariff as shown below:
ECUADOR (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading/Description</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.01. (01) Up to 2000 cc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to $3,000 c.i.f.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of more than $3,000 c.i.f.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(02) More than 2000 cc. up to 4500 cc.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to $5,000 c.i.f.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than $5,000 c.i.f.</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(03) Of more than 4500 cc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.02 Mixed, for transport of passengers and goods</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.99 (01) Up to 1500 cc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List price ex-works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to $2,000</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of more than $2,000 up to $2,500</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than $2,500</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(02) Of more than 1500 cc. up to 2000 cc.</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List price ex-works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to $3,000</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than $3,000 up to $4,000</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than $4,000</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(03) Of more than 2000 cc. up to 3000 cc.</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List price ex-works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to $4,500</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than $4,500</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(04) Of more than 3000 cc.</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 87.02                      |          |
| 04.02, 04.03 and 04.04     | 140      |
| 04.05                      | 110      |
| 05.01                      | 80       |
| 05.02                      | 60       |


Substantial tariff changes

Ecuadorian Decree No. 831/80, which entered into force on 31 December 1980, in connexion with Decree No. 343/80 introduced substantial tariff changes, affecting a large number of products. The majority of
ECUADOR (cont'd)

products affected experienced tariff increases from 0 to 2, 3 or 5 per cent. Large tariff increases were introduced for plastic materials, parts of bicycles, machine tools, certain steel products, air conditioners and cigarettes. Tariff reductions were introduced for peeled oats, pork fat, grape juice and certain parts for piston engines.

The measures were introduced in preparation for the effects resulting from Ecuador's membership in the Andean Pact.


EGYPT

New customs tariff

Egypt's new customs tariff entered into force on 25 November 1980.

Most of the goods in Chapter 01 (Live animals) are free of customs duty and consolidation tax. All of Chapter 86 (Railway equipment) is free of duty and consolidation tax, except for 86.08 (Road-rail and similar containers), as is Chapter 88 (Aircraft).

Heading 87.02.A.4 (Motor cars) has been broken down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>New tariff + taxes</th>
<th>Old tariff + taxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of 4 cylinders or less:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of less than 1,000 cc</td>
<td>85% - 10%</td>
<td>100% - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of 1,000 to 1,500 cc</td>
<td>100% - 10%</td>
<td>100% - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of 1,500 to 2,000 cc</td>
<td>115% - 10%</td>
<td>100% - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of more than 2,000 cc</td>
<td>130% - 10%</td>
<td>100% - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of 5 cylinders</td>
<td>145% - 10%</td>
<td>200% - 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of 6 cylinders</td>
<td>160% - 10%</td>
<td>200% - 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of 8 or more cylinders</td>
<td>200% - 10%</td>
<td>200% - 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large reductions in duty have been made on widely used consumer goods and household equipment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>New tariff</th>
<th>Old tariff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerators (84.15)</td>
<td>150%</td>
<td>250%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machines (84.40)</td>
<td>150%</td>
<td>250%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum cleaners (85.06)</td>
<td>150%</td>
<td>200%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 February 1981.
EL SALVADOR

Import prohibition for luxury goods

The El Salvador authorities have introduced a ban on a whole range of luxury items. The ban took effect on 10 November 1980 and were to remain in force for ninety days, at the end of which the position was to be reviewed. Subsequently, the ban has been extended up to 10 May 1981.

The items affected are S.I.T.C. numbers:

112, 122, 212.01.00.00, 552.01.01.00, 552.01.02.00, 552.01.03, 552.01.04, 552.01.05, 552.01.07, 552.01.08, 612.02.00.00, 613.01.00.00, 642.03.00, 642.09.07.00, 656.03, 656.04, 656.05, 657, 663.06.01.00, 663.06.02, 665.02.00.09, 665.09.03.00, 666.03.00.09, 671, 672, 673, 691.02.01.00, 721.04.01, 721.04.01.01, 721.04.01.09, 721.06.03.00, 721.12.02.00, 721.12.03.00, 732, 734.01.00.00, 735.02.00.01, 735.02.00.01, 735.09.01.00, 735.09.02.09, 735.09.03.01, 812.04.04.01, 831, 841, 842, 861.01.03.00, 861.02, 864.01.01.01, 864.01.02.01, 891.01.01, 891.01.03.00, 891.03.01, 811.09, 999.97.


Nationalization of exports

Exports of coffee, fish and sugar were nationalized in December 1979; and the negotiation of shipping documents for cotton, sugar and seafood exports was restricted to nationalized and official banks.


ETHIOPIA

Letters of credit

The National Bank of Ethiopia (the central bank), in an attempt to save foreign currency, is reported to have announced in December 1980 that letters of credit for import could only be issued by local commercial banks. Offshore letters of credit had previously been permitted. There have been no import approvals since November 1980.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 13 March 1981.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Suspension of imports into Italy of grooved carped shells and other molluscs

By regulation (EEC) No. 337/81 of 9 February 1981, the Commission of the European Communities suspended until 14 June 1981 the importation into Italy of grooved carped shells and other molluscs of the family of Veneridae. The measures were considered necessary as a result of a considerable increase in imports in recent months at prices causing a threat of serious injury to the Italian producers.


Imports of motor vehicles, machine tools and colour televisions from Japan brought under surveillance

By regulations (EEC) Nos. 535/81, 536/81 and 537/81 of 27 February 1981, the Commission of the European Communities brought under surveillance imports of the following products from Japan:

- new motor vehicles for the transport of persons, including vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods, with either a spark ignition or a compression ignition engine;
- certain machine tools corresponding to NIMEXE codes 84.45-12, 14, 16, 36, 37, 51, 64 and 94;
- colour television reception apparatus, whether or not incorporating sound recorders or reproducers, and cathode-ray tubes for colour television receivers.

All three regulations entered into force on 1 March 1981, valid until 31 December 1981.


Initiation of anti-dumping procedures

- Fluid cracking catalysts, phenol, codeine

The Commission of the European Communities has initiated anti-dumping procedures concerning imports of the following products:

- Fluid cracking catalysts originating in the United States, on 10 February 1981.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

- Phenol and its salts originating in the United States, on 10 March 1981.

- Codeine and its salts originating in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia.


- Textured polyester fabrics

The Commission has initiated an anti-dumping procedure with respect to imports of textured polyester fabrics, unbleached, bleached or dyed (Nimex codes ex 51.04-21' and 25) principally used in the manufacture of skirts, trousers, coats and suits, and originating in the United States.


Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties

- Styrene monomer

On 14 February 1981, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of styrene monomer originating in the United States.

The duty does not apply to styrene monomer exported by:

- Borg Warner Chemicals,
- Cosden Oil and Chemical Company,
- Cosden International Sales Company,
- Monsanto International Sales Company.

The duty is equal to 4 per cent of the price free-at-Community frontier.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont’d)

Potato granules

On 28 April 1981, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of potato granules originating in Canada. The duty does not apply to potato granules exported by Carnation Inc. and Carnation Foods Company Ltd, Canada.

The duty is equivalent to 4.481 European units of account per 100 kgs. net weight, except for potato granules exported by Vauxhall Foods Ltd. for which the duty shall be 0.437 European units of account per 100 kgs. net weight.


Extension of provisional anti-dumping duty

Vinyl acetate monomer

On 19 March 1981, the Commission of the European Communities extended for two months the provisional anti-dumping duty that it had imposed on 21 November 1980 on imports of vinyl acetate monomer originating in the United States.


Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty

Urea ammonium nitrate solution fertilizer

By Council Regulation No. 349/81, the Community imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of urea ammonium nitrate solution fertilizer originating in the United States.

The rate of the duty is 6.5 per cent on the basis of the customs value determined in accordance with Council Regulation No. 1224/80 on the valuation of goods for customs purposes.

The duty does not apply to urea ammonium nitrate solution fertilizer exported by the following United States companies: Agrico Chemical Company, BCM Incorporated, Kaiser Aluminum Domestic and International Sales Corporation, Columbia Nitrogen Corporation, Allied Chemical Corporation, International Ore and Fertilizer Corporation, Interore Corporation Inc. and Transcontinental Fertilizer Corporation.

The Regulation entered into force on 12 February 1981.

Termination of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings

- Iron or steel coils

On 20 December 1978, the Commission of the European Communities opened an anti-dumping procedure concerning iron or steel coils for re-rolling originating in Greece.

As Greece became a member of the European Communities on 1 January 1981, it was no longer necessary to continue this anti-dumping procedure, which was therefore terminated.


- Hermetic compressors for refrigeration equipment

On 15 April 1981, the Commission of the European Communities terminated the anti-dumping procedure it had opened on 14 November 1980 concerning hermetic compressors for refrigerating equipment originating in Brazil, Spain, Hungary, Japan and Singapore.


Supplementary textile quotas for 1981 Berlin Trade Fairs

By Regulation No. 690/81, the European Commission has set up supplementary textile quotas in respect of the 1981 Berlin Trade Fairs. These quotas have been allotted to the Federal Republic of Germany, in addition to the quotas contained in the EEC bilateral textile agreements. The products affected are acrylic yarn, several clothing items, and some household linen. Exporting countries which may utilize these additional quotas provided the contracts are signed during the Fair and placed on board for exportation before 1 November 1981, are Brazil, Bulgaria, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.


Tariff quotas on textile items originating in Cyprus and Spain

Under the terms of the EEC agreements with Cyprus and Spain respectively, the Council has established 1981 tariff quotas on imports of certain textile items from these countries. These quotas have been established in
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Regulations No. 3523/80 and No. 3524/80 and No. 3515/80. Duty-free quotas of 100 tons of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning falling within heading No. 56.04 and of 525 tons of men's and boys' outer garments falling within heading No. ex 61.01 have been fixed on imports from Cyprus. A tariff quota of 2013 tons has been fixed on imports of other woven fabrics (heading No. 55.09) from Spain; the duties vary between 5.2 per cent and 6 per cent. These quotas have been allotted between member States. Within the limits of these quotas, Greece shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 1979 Act of Accession and the Protocols adapting the EEC agreements with the two countries.


GSP ceilings for imports of textile items into the EEC

By its Regulation No. 3320/80 the Council has allotted 1981 Community ceilings for imports of certain textile items under its GSP scheme. Within these ceilings duties have been suspended from 1 January to 31 December 1981 with respect to cotton yarn, certain fabrics of man-made fibre and certain jute, coir and ramie products. Imports into Greece of these products shall be subject to duties established in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession of 1979.


FINLAND

Generalized system of preferences: Rules of origin

Decision No. 358/78 of the Minister of Finance regarding the rules of origin applied in the context of the generalized preferences scheme, has been amended by Decision No. 738/80. The new provisions, which entered into force on 1 December 1980, concern the procedure for the importation of GSP goods via EEC countries or preferences-giving EFTA countries into Finland and vice versa. The provisions are similar to those applied by the EEC and preference-giving EFTA countries.

Source: L/3694/Add.12, 11 February 1981.

Increased excise taxes for tobacco and tobacco products

Finland has increased the excise taxes levied on tobacco and tobacco products as from 1 January 1981.

FINLAND (cont'd)

Minimum import price on Ladies' tights

Finland has extended the minimum import price (mip) of Fmk 1.60 on Ladies' tights (CCCN No. 60.04 A) for a further one year period beginning 1 January 1981. Finland continues not to collect any extra duty on tights imported at prices below the mip, using the measure for surveillance purposes only. (See Survey, Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 8).


GABON

Import régime

The Foreign Trade Directorate has issued Circular No. 5 of 15 January 1981, informing Gabonese importers that henceforth each prior import permit may include only products falling within the same tariff heading of the Brussels nomenclature.

Nevertheless, where orders of a value of less than F 1,000 are included in an invoice for a total amount exceeding F 1,000, one prior import permit may be established for the aggregate. In this case, the prior permit will indicate the tariff heading for the article representing the highest amount.

A prior permit is required for all imports into Gabon of an f.o.b. value exceeding F 1,000, with the exception of goods subject to forward permit or to licensing (see Survey No. 10, pages 32-33).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 March 1981.

Import licensing

Import licences have stopped being granted by the Ministry of Commerce, Development and Industry for PVC tubes with diameters between 32 mm. and 200 mm., hoses with diameters between 9 mm. and 21 mm., paints, dyes, household items including plastic pails, plastic basins, plastic bags and plastic jerricans with a capacity between 1 and 5 litres. The goods are listed under the following CCCN numbers: 39.01, 39.02, 39.03, 39.04, 39.06, 39.07.

GHANA

Import Licensing extended

The Ghanese import control system has been amended by the Ghana Imports and Exports Act 1980 with effect from 9 September 1980, as follows:

The specific import licence now covers most goods which were previously banned and restricted in addition to existing goods under specific import licence. Importers importing goods under specific licence are classified into six categories according to their annual sales turnover and whether or not the company is Ghanaian owned.

In addition, a new category of licensing, the special licence, has been introduced for certain classes of goods where no transfer of foreign exchange is involved. Local importers holding foreign currency abroad may import certain goods which are necessary for the proper functioning of certain sectors (agricultural equipment, raw materials and spare parts for industry for example) without referring to the Central Bank.

Furthermore, the minister responsible for trade has decided to extend the period of validity of unutilized 1980 specific import licences to 31 December 1981. The extension of the period of validity of the specific import licences shall only apply in cases where letters of credit have been established on or before 24 December 1980 but for which the goods involved could not be shipped on or before 31 December 1980.


Additional import tax and special development levy

Under the Ghana Sales Tax (Amendment) Act 1980, a sales tax of 20 per cent of the cif value has been imposed on all imported finished goods. The Customs and Excise (Amendment) (No.2) Act 1980 has imposed a 10 per cent special development levy on all goods imported under special licence, except passenger baggage. Both Acts came into force on 5 December 1980.


HAITI

Temporary import prohibitions

By Decree of 26 February 1981 (published on 17 March 1981) the Haitian authorities have prohibited for a period of two years the imports of the following products: coffee, mattresses, semi-refined crude oil, oil cookers,
HAITI (cont'd)

old newspapers, matches, polyester fibre, certain alcoholic beverages, bakery products, jute sacks, canned fruit juices, plastic hoses, vinegar.

Imports of the following goods which have been prohibited since 1979 remain under prohibition: certain food products, soaps and detergents, shoes made of canvas and plastic materials, household goods made of aluminium and plastic materials.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 March 1981.

ICELAND

Ban on azo-dyes in drugs

A regulation by the Icelandic Ministry of Health and Social Security of 15 December 1980 states that from 1 January 1981 the use of azo-dyes in drugs will not be permitted in Iceland.


Revised taxes

The Icelandic authorities have revised some of the taxes affecting imports, as follows:

- Equalization tax: as from 1 January 1981 this tax is levied at the rate of 3 per cent (the former tax was levied at the rate of 6 per cent).

- Goods tax: this new tax has been introduced also as from 1 January 1981. It is levied on imported and home-produced goods at the rate of 7 per cent on sugar and chocolate confectionery, and at the rate of 30 per cent on soft drinks, materials for the preparation thereof, and beer made from malt.

- Special goods tax: continues unchanged for another year, until 31 December 1981, at the rate of 24 per cent and 30 per cent.

Import duty changes: 1981-82 budget

The Central Government Budget presented by the Indian Government on 28 February 1981 proposed raising additional revenues of Rs 2,827 million net from customs duties, including a uniform auxiliary duty of customs on all imported goods (other than edible oils and petroleum products) of 5 per cent, an increase in the import duty on stainless steel bars, wires and rods from 75 per cent to 175 per cent and a 15 per cent duty (basic plus auxiliary) on newsprint. Provision was made for certain reductions in import duties on some drug intermediates and for some machines for testing for the electronic industry.


Import policy, 1981-1982

The following are among the main features of the import policy for 1981-1982 announced by the Indian Government in April 1981:

(i) Some 165 items of raw materials, components and machinery have been taken out of the purview of Open General Licence (OGL). Essential requirements of Actual Users in respect of these items will, however, be met through the system of licensing. Forty-two items which were hitherto on the restricted canalized lists have been included in the banned list.

(ii) Sixty-three items of raw materials, machinery and equipment have been placed on OGL.

(iii) The limit for "repeat" licensing (without production of consumption certificate) in the case of small scale units has been raised from Rs 50,000 to Rs one lakh (Rs 100,000).

(iv) A new scheme of Trading Houses has been introduced with higher performance standards and corresponding additional facilities. Export Houses which have demonstrated export capabilities and
INDIA (cont'd)

achieved annual average exports of Rs 10 crores (Rs 100 million) of select products over the previous three years, of which a part should be products manufactured in the small scale sector, would be eligible for recognition. They will be expected to achieve minimum growth rates of at least 50 per cent higher than other Export Houses.

(v) A number of other new policy provisions have been introduced as an impetus to the country's export efforts.

(vi) In order to expand the rôle of public sector agencies further, it has been provided that such agencies can import under OGL, within the foreign exchange released to them for import of canalized items, non-canalized items which Actual Users (Industrial) can import under OGL. A number of changes were also made to the lists of canalized items.

(vii) Capital goods listed under OGL may be imported whether they are new or second-hand. However, second-hand machinery must not be more than ten years old and must have an expected residual life of at least five years.


Conditional import régime: tasar silk

Tasar silk can now be imported only against export of tasar silk goods.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 December 1980.

Canalization of imports of copper wire rods

The Indian Government has decided to canalize the import of copper wire rods.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 December 1980.
Export duty changes: turmeric and coffee

To encourage exports of turmeric, the Indian Government has withdrawn the export duty of some US$0.11 per pound. The duty had been imposed in January 1979 when international prices were high.

The export duty on coffee was reduced from Rs 260 per quintal to Rs 150 per quintal with effect from 1 December 1980.

Economic Trends, 16 December 1980.

Increase in minimum export prices: peanuts

Effective 1 December 1980, the Indian Government increased the minimum export prices for blanched peanuts in bulk from Rs 9,000 to Rs 16,000 per tonne and for roasted and salted peanuts in consumer packs weighing up to 2 kgs. from Rs 14,000 to Rs 25,000 per tonne. Exports will be allowed within a limited ceiling on a first-come first-served basis.


Export bans

The Indian Government has banned the export of butter, molasses, industrial alcohol, and wood and timber.

Source: Economic Trends, 1 and 16 December 1980.

New textile policy

In its new textile policy announced on 9 March 1981, the Indian Government has given priority to expansion of the handloom sector. Any expansion of the weaving capacity of the organized mill sector is to be
INDIA (cont'd)

specifically oriented to exports. It is proposed to increase the quantities of exports by strengthening infrastructure and adopting a more aggressive export strategy. Full advantage will be taken of modernization and expansion of the industry for the purposes of exports. Special efforts will be made to improve the export performance of the handloom sector. Other trade-related aspects of the new textiles policy include provisions for augmenting domestic sources of synthetic fibre and yarn by imports to ensure their ready availability, liberalization of export of cotton and other fibres and yarn that may be surplus to domestic requirements, and more liberal imports of quality wool to meet shortages of domestic supplies.


IRAN

Import regulations and increased customs duties

The Iranian Government has established certain measures to maintain stricter control on imports, in the general context of progressive nationalization of foreign trade and the campaign against capital outflow. These measures have the effect of slowing imports through financial, regulatory or tariff provisions:

- banks may require private importers to lodge a deposit of up to 100 per cent of the value of any letter of credit issued;

- imports of many goods are subject to ministerial authorization, and to verification by the Consumer and Producer Protection Office or the Purchase and Distribution Centres;

- customs duties have been increased, in particular on consumer goods.


Prior approval for imports

Approximately 400 items have been added to the list of imports which require prior approval by the Ministry of Commerce. These include food and other necessities, as well as luxury goods and industrial materials.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 2 January 1981.
IRAQ

Import licences

The private sector in Iraq can obtain import licences in 1981 for the following list of foodstuffs:

- Dried fruit and nuts, whether or not shelled: almonds, groundnuts, hazelnuts, walnuts, cashew nuts, mixed dried fruit. Imported in packets of 25 kgs., in tins or in jars.

- Apricot paste (kamar-al-din) in packets of 1/2 and 1 kg.

- Mangoes, etc. preserved in vinegar, in jars.

- Natural honey in jars or in mugs.

- Cocoa powder, in packets or in tins of 100, 250 and 500 gms.

- Assorted soups, in packets or in cubes.

- Edible yeast, in tins or in packets.

- Table salt, in plastic packets of 1 kg. or in cartons.

- Preserved meat: mutton, beef, ham in tins of 340 gms., 850 gms. for ham.

- Preserved sausages, in tins of various sizes.

- Preserved fish: sardines, mackerel, in oil or tomato sauce, in tins of 125 gms.

- Preserved tunny-fish, white, whole in tins of 185 gms.

- Mayonnaise, in glass jars of various sizes.

- Jam, in glass jars of 450 and 600 gms. or in tins.

- Edible starch, in packets of 25 kgs.

- Dessicated coconut, in packets.

- Citric acid granules for foodstuffs, in packets of 25 kgs.

- Dried fruit: apricots, prunes, figs, raisins, etc.

- Mushrooms, whole or in pieces, in tins of 425 gms. or more.

- Haricot beans in tomato sauce, in tins of 425 gms.

- Mixed vegetables, in tins of 425 gms.
IRAQ (cont'd)

- Vegetable preserves (all vegetables), in tins of 425 or 540 gms.
- Coffee beans and roasted coffee, in tins or in jars of various sizes.

The date of manufacture and deadline for consumption must be indicated on the packaging of these foodstuffs. In addition to the usual consignment documents, a health certificate must be furnished. Prices must be established C & F, Baghdad.

Lastly, the Iraqi Ministry of Health must inspect all consignments and give permission for sale; any goods not accepted will be destroyed.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 March 1981.

Licences granted to private sector

The Ministry of Trade has granted import licences to the private sector for the following products: electric motors; generators; electric pumps; electric ovens of cast iron; coachwork of various kinds; motor vehicle air-conditioners; tyre-levers; tyre pressure gauges; brushes for washing motor vehicles; copper tubing; barbed wire; copper strip; accessories for galvanized tubes and pipes; cast iron covers; whetstones; abrasive stones; millstones; refractory bricks and clay; mahogany strip; paint-guns; paint brushes; knives and cutting tools; clamps; hydrometers; oil-cans; curtain rails and door grooves; shelf brackets; door-stops; bathroom curtains; medicine cabinets of plastic; mirrors; sandpaper; glass-wool; glues; crystal glasses; frames.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 April 1981.

ISRAEL

Import duty exemption for pollution control equipment

The Israeli authorities have issued a list of pollution control equipment which is exempt from import duties, providing it is approved by the Environmental Protection Service at the Ministry of Interior. Other items may be added to this list from time to time.

ISRAEL (cont'd)

Import deposit scheme cancelled: sales profit tax on imports increased

The Israeli authorities have cancelled the import deposit scheme from 21 November 1980; however the price of most imports will rise again as a result of changes in the basis for calculation of purchase tax.

The Treasury has increased from the beginning of December 1980, the estimated sales profit tax on all imported goods. This represents the difference between the landed cost (duty-paid) and the wholesale price and is added to the sale price for calculation of purchase tax. (See Survey No. 10, page 38.)


New health regulations introduced

The Israeli Ministry of Health has introduced new regulations concerning the sale, use and packaging of solution of potassium chloride with effect from 14 August 1980.

Furthermore, new regulations relating to the registration, testing and sale of medical preparations were issued.

Source: British Business, 2 January and 6 February 1981.

JAPAN

Import customs duty reductions

With effect from 1 April 1981, Japan has reduced import customs duties on manufactured tobacco products and certain motor vehicle parts and accessories falling under the following CCCN headings: 24.02, 40.11, 70.09, 73.35, 83.02, 84.06, 84.12, 84.18, 84.63, 84.64, 85.08, 85.09, 85.15, 87.04, 87.05, 87.06, 90.27, 90.28.

Source: British Business, 1 May 1981.
Export restraint: passenger cars

The Japanese Government announced in May 1981 its intention to take the following measures on exports of passenger cars to the United States for a three-year period. In the year April 1981 to March 1982, passenger car exports to the United States will be limited to 1.68 million units. Restraint will continue in the twelve months starting in April 1982. Car exports will be monitored on a monthly basis for the three-year period up to March 1984. The number of cars to be shipped in the second year of the three-year period will be calculated by adding 16.5 per cent of the estimated increase in United States car sales for the year to the first year figure of 1.68 million units.


Government procurement

The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation has chosen the following four items for the second round of its "open" procurements in fiscal year 1981: reactive ion etching equipment; low-pressure chemical vapour deposition equipment and two types of graphic design systems.

JAPAN (cont’d)

Lifting of export prohibition

The Japanese Government is allowing exports of C-type fuel oil for the first time in two years due to the accumulation of excess stocks.


JORDAN

Import duty changes

On 10 January 1981 the Official Gazette No. 2980 gave details of changes to import duties which became effective on that date. The following items and CCCN numbers are affected:

- CCCN ex 73.14: items for use in the steel wool industry, 8 per cent;
- CCCN ex 86.16: heating radiators, 33 per cent;
- CCCN ex 98.04: ball-point pens, 15 per cent.


Food norms

The Jordanian Ministry for Health has published a list of twenty-seven food products which must bear the date of manufacture and an expiry date. The list concerned specifies a storage time-limit for each of these products running from three months (for animal or poultry offal) to four years (canned beef, unstarched).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 March 1981.

KENYA

Import prohibitions and nationalized trading

To ensure that foreign exchange is conserved the Government has placed a total ban on the importation of all kinds of textiles. The importation of passenger cars was suspended at the end of last year. The Government also banned the free importation of goods worth up to K Sh 4,000 and on
KENYA (cont'd)

22 November the Government announced an immediate ban on all imports, of whatever value, not previously covered by an import licence issued by the Ministry of Commerce. The Kenya National Trading Corporation has been accorded full monopoly of tyre importation. The import, export and domestic distribution of sugar and tea leaves has also come under strict Government control.


Sales tax increased for petroleum products

Sales tax on petrol and diesel fuel have been increased as follows by the Sales Tax (Amendment) Act of 1981:

- Motor spirit, gasoline premium (Tariff No. 27.10.012), 194.3 cents per 1000 cc.
- Motor spirit, gasoline regular (Tariff No. 27.10.013), 176.2 cents per 1000 cc.
- Gas oil, automotive light amber for high-speed engines (Tariff No. 27.10.062), 58.7 cents per 1000 cc.

The Act came into effect on 21 February 1981.

Source: British Business, 10 April 1981.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Continuation of increased duties

On 5 January 1981, the Korean Government decided on the extension of the increased tariff rates, originally introduced in July 1980, on seventy-seven items considered as luxury goods for a further six months to 30 June 1981.

Source: BOP/213, 16 April 1981.

Continuation of tariff quotas

The Korean Government has continued for a further period of six months to 30 June 1981 the reduced duties applicable within tariff quotas on sixty-four items introduced in January 1980.

Source: BOP/213, 16 April 1981.
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

Export restraint: steel to the European Communities

The Korean Government announced on 9 March 1981 that it had agreed to limit its exports to the European Communities of hot-rolled and cold-rolled steel products in 1981 to 212,000 tons.


KUWAIT

Duty on cigarettes and tobacco increased

An increase in import duty from 4 per cent to 30 per cent on all imports of cigarettes and tobacco has been announced in a decree published in Official Gazette 1334 of 4 January 1981.


LEBANON

Imports of certain baby-foods banned

Imports of leading baby-foods alleged to include the hormone oestrogen have been banned. The Minister of State for Social Welfare and the Environment stated on 30 March 1981 that the ban would take immediate effect.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 April 1981.

LIBERIA

Duties on rice waived

According to a release from the Commerce Ministry, recommendations have recently been given to ensure a constant and adequate supply of rice on the Liberian market. Import taxes and duties on all imported rice have been waived.

LIBYA

Foreign trade to be nationalized

According to the Secretary-General of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, the private sector is to be entirely abolished by the end of 1981 and replaced by people's economic committees. All foreign trade has already been nationalized and large supermarkets have been set up to replace privately-run shops. Some private shops are said to be still open, but they are forbidden to import goods and have to close when their supplies run out.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 20 March 1981.

MADAGASCAR

Increase of consumption tax and import tax

Law No. 80.035 of 22 December 1980 (Finance Law for 1981), published in the Official Gazette of Madagascar of 27 December 1980, increased the rates:

- of the consumption tax on imports of coffee and cocoa;

- of the import tax on a certain number of products falling within the following chapters: 11 (11.07), 12 (12.06), 19 (19.01), 21 (21.07), 24 (24.02), 25, 27, 32, 35 (35.06), 38, 39 (39.07), 40 (40.11), 55 (55.01), 66 (66.01), 68 (68.14), 73, 76 (76.04), 83 (83.01), 84, 85, 87, 89 (89.01), 90, 92 (92.11), 93.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 February 1981.

Tax changes for imports of certain petroleum products

A corrigendum of Finance Law for 1981, No. 81.005 of 11 February 1981, published in the Official Gazette of Madagascar of 14 February 1981, has changed the rate of the consumption tax applicable to imports of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (tariff No. 27.10) and of petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons (tariff No. 27.11).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 9 March 1981.
MALAWI

Customs tariff increases

The rates of duties on a wide range of items have been increased by the Government of Malawi in accordance with Government Notices 34 to 40. Notice 37 has increased from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent the rate of duty on goods for which a surtax is not payable.


Temporary tax established and certain customs duties increased

In accordance with Decision No. 17, published in the Government Gazette of 21 March 1981, the authorities of Malawi have established a temporary tax with a rate of 3 per cent, applicable on the c.i.f. value of all imported goods.

Furthermore, different Notices, published in the Government Gazettes of 27 February and of 21 and 28 March 1981, have amended the customs tariff. The rates of duty have been increased for many products falling under all or part of the tariff headings of the following chapters: 02/05, 07, 09/13, 15, 17/18, 21/22, 24, 27/29, 32/40, 42, 44/45, 48/49, 58/59, 62, 67/71, 73/85, 87, 90/91, 96.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 20 April 1981.

Import Licensing

Most goods may be imported free of quantitative restrictions within the framework of an open general licence.

However, certain products (amongst which are clothes, sugar, cement, fertilizers, paper) are subject to an import licence issued on a case-by-case basis by the Ministry for Trade, Industry and Tourism.


MALI

New regulation regarding imports of textiles

By a Notice dated 4 February 1981 the Director-General for Economic Affairs specified that textile imports into Mali will henceforth require prior endorsement by the delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry before signature of any certificate for textile imports.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 April 1981.
MEXICO

Import licensing

It was announced in Mexico's Diario Oficial on 24 March 1981 that import licences will be needed for some items falling within the following tariff numbers:

16.04, 34.05, 42.02, 44.24, 65.05, 67.02, 67.04, 68.02, 69.11, 69.12, 69.13, 69.14, 70.09, 70.13, 82.13, 82.14, 83.06, 83.11, 84.12, 84.15, 84.19, 84.40, 84.59, 85.06, 85.12, 85.14, 85.17, 87.06, 87.09, 89.01, 91.09, 92.10, 92.11, 92.12, 97.04, 98.03.

Source: British Business, 1 May 1981.

MOROCCO

Import régime for 1981

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has published Notice to Importers No. 01-81 establishing for 1981 the general import programme for products from all sources, with effect from 1 January 1981. The Ministry made certain amendments to Notice No. 01-81 and a corrected version of the import programme was published in February 1981.

This programme, like earlier ones, comprises three lists of products:

I. Imports not subject to administrative permit (List A)

Products in this list may be imported freely on presentation of an import indenture domiciled with a bank that is an approved intermediary.

Import indentures for operations corresponding to any of the conditions set forth below must be presented for endorsement to the Exchange Office prior to being domiciled:

- contracts other than on f.o.b. terms;
- goods to be imported from a country other than the country of origin, if one of them is a country with which Morocco has concluded a special payments agreement;
- contract providing for the payment of interest (frequently the case for capital goods).
MOROCCO (cont'd)

II. Imports subject to administrative permit (List B)

These products may be imported under an import certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, endorsed by the Exchange Office and domiciled with an approved intermediary bank.

Import certificate applications must be made out in ten copies bearing the stamp of the bank of domicile; they must be accompanied by pro forma invoices in five copies, the original of which must indicate the f.o.b. value free-at-frontier or ex-works, and likewise by any relevant supporting documents (prospectus, samples, contracts, explanatory notes, etc.).

Goods included in List B may be imported directly by producing-enterprises for their own needs without presentation of an import certificate and, in cases duly justified, to the Customs and Indirect Taxation Administration in the case of:

- parts, subject to a maximum value of DH 3,000;
- other products, subject to a maximum value of DH 500.

Accordingly, the products concerned may now be imported under an import commitment subject to the conditions set forth hereunder.

For products in List B which may be imported (subject to the maximum values indicated above), without an import certificate and on presentation of an import commitment, the said import commitment may only be entered into when the parts are indicated to be for maintenance of equipment used in producing-units and imported directly by the latter.

III. Prohibited products (List C)

In respect of all products included in the general import programme, importers may not place any order nor give instructions for the dispatch of goods without having first obtained the relevant import document (import indenture or import certificate).

It has been announced, furthermore, that for the use of import certificates, a tolerance of 5 per cent in value and 10 per cent in weight is allowed on the quantities still to be imported under the import document. Over and above those tolerances, no rectification will be granted. The importer will have to submit a new import certificate.

Import documents already issued in respect of products transferred as from 1 January 1981 from List A to List B, from List A to List C, or from List B to List C remain valid until their statutory expiry date.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

This compares with the 1980 programme, as follows:

**List A**

Approximately 140 items previously in List B have been transferred to List A and the goods concerned are thus liberalized for import. Capital goods in particular have been liberalized. The following items are included, inter alia: hydraulic turbines, evaporators, apparatus for the dairy industry, mechanical shovels, boring and sinking machinery, seeders, milking machines, presses, machinery for paper manufacture, electric generators and photographic apparatus.

Four items included in List C in 1980 have been transferred to List A, in particular weighing machinery (heading 84.20) and extracts or essences of coffee, other than liquid (ex 21.02).

**List B**

Some forty items have been transferred from List C of the 1980 programme to List B. These include: fresh bananas, various wood products of Chapter 44, tableware, household and toilet articles of porcelain, automatic clothes-washing machines for household use, sound recording and reproduction apparatus.

**Import deposit**

Prior import deposits equivalent to 25 per cent of the value of the goods imported plus related costs must be paid.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 February and 16 March 1981.

**Tariff changes**

Under Order No. 1109.80 of 18 September 1980, published in the Official Gazette of 5 November 1980, the following tariff rates have been set for the products listed below as from 1 October 1980:

73.10 Bars and rods (including wire rod) of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel:

- A. Hot-rolled or extruded:
  - - I. Wire rod .......................... 12.50%

1 All products falling within this heading were previously duty free.
- - II. Bars and rods:

- - - (a) Concrete reinforcing bars 12.50%

- C. Cold-formed or cold-finished:

- - I. Concrete reinforcing bars 12.50%

- D. Clad or surface-worked (polished, coated, etc.):

- - I. Clad:

- - - (a) Hot-rolled or extruded:

- - - - (1) Wire rod 12.50%

73.14 - A. Unworked wire, black annealed 35% (previously 25%)

- B. Steel wire, white drawn, specially treated for direct use as baling wire, the cross-section of which, oval in shape, is of a width of 1.3 mm., with a tensile strength of 130-140 kgs. per square millimetre 35% (previously 15%)

- C. Other iron or steel wire:

- - I. Cold-formed or cold-finished, whether or not polished 35% (previously 5%)

- - II. Not specified:

- - - (a) Zinc-coated:

- - - - (1) Of a diameter not exceeding 0.85 mm. 5% (unchanged)

- - - - (2) Other 35% (previously 5%)

- - (b) Otherwise metallized 35% (previously 5%)

- - (c) Other 35% (previously 5%)

73.25 - A. Cables of clad or coated high-resistance steel wire (120 kgs. per square millimetre or higher) of a diameter of 1.4 mm. or more 5% (unchanged)

- B. Other stranded wire etc. falling within this heading 35% (previously 20%)

---

1All products falling within this heading were previously duty free.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

73.26 Barbed iron or steel wire; twisted hoop or single flat wire, barbed or not, and loosely twisted double wire, of kinds used for fencing of iron or steel

- A. Of iron or steel wire .......... 35% (previously 25%)
- B. Of iron or steel flat wire .... 25% (previously 25%)

73.27 - A. Gauze and cloth ......... 25% (previously 25%)
- B. Grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric and similar materials .... 35% (previously 25%)

73.31 - A. Tacks and similar products:
   - - I. Tacks .................. 35% (previously 30%)
   - - II. Cobblers' nails, staples, glazing nails, moulders' nails etc. . 35% (previously 30%)
- B. Nails .................... 30% (unchanged)
- C. Other articles falling within this heading .................. 30% (unchanged)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 December 1980.
British Business, 6 February 1981.

Import duties and nomenclature amended

With effect from 15 October 1980, Decrees 986-80 and 987-80 of the Minister of Finance of 28 August 1980 (Official Bulletin, 10 September 1980) have amended both the rates of duty and the nomenclature of tariff headings 29.04 and 29.15 and the rate of duty alone for 39.01.


Nomenclature amendment and tariff increase

Under Orders Nos. 1142-80 and 1143-80 of 11 October 1980, published in the Official Gazette of 19 November 1980, the tariff nomenclature for the following heading has been amended with effect from 17 December 1980:
MOROCCO (cont'd)

ex 87.09: motor cycles or auto-cycles with spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines and cycles fitted with an auxiliary spark-ignition or compression-ignition engine, with or without sidecars, of a cylinder capacity of:

- not more than 55cc, imported:
  - assembled, complete or not: 35% (rate unchanged)
  - unassembled:
    - in SKD form: 32.5% (rate unchanged)
    - in CKD form: 15% (rate unchanged)
- more than 50cc: 15% (rate unchanged).

Other motor cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor: 35%.

Sidecars of all kinds: 15% (rate unchanged).

The list of goods exempted from the necessity to deposit funds before import has also been augmented.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 January 1981.

Change in tax on imports of agricultural tractors

Under Dahir No. 1-80.470 of 31 December 1980 (Finance Law for 1981), agricultural tractors (ex 87.01 of the tariff) are exempted, on entering Morocco, from the goods tax.

The exemption is subject to fulfilment of the formalities specified in the regulations.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 February 1981.

1Previously, all motor cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor were dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent, 32.50 per cent or 15 per cent depending on their presentation and cylinder capacity.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

Exemption from import deposit

Under Order No. 1155.80 of 7 October 1980, published in the Official Gazette of 12 November 1980, the following products have been exempted from the import deposit requirement:

- tubes of glass with a low coefficient of expansion intended for the pharmaceutical industry (tariff heading No. ex 70.03).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 January 1981.
British Business, 6 February 1981.

Import deposit waived

Authorized intermediaries have been informed by the Foreign Exchange Bureau in Circular No. 1387, of 27 January 1981, that the prior import deposit has been waived for the products included in the following list:

40.10 Transmission conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanized rubber.

73.16 Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel.

73.21 Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel.

73.22/24, 73.40.63, 74.09, 74.19.40, 76.09, 76.10.50-95, 76.11, 76.16.61 Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, in iron or steel, copper or aluminium.

73.23 Casks, drums, cans, etc., of iron or steel.

73.30 Anchors and grapnels, and parts thereof, of iron or steel.

73.40.84 Crushing-mill balls.

73.40.88 Steel balls, not calibrated.

83.05 Interchangeable tools for hand-tools and machine tools.

Chapter 84 (except 84.06.30, 84.15.32/33/35, 84.17.62, 84.18.46, 84.19.21/41, 84.20.10, 84.37.30, 84.40.21/29/30/50, 84.40.89, 84.51/52, 84.54, 84.58, 84.61): boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; and parts thereof, with the exception of:
MOROCCO (cont'd)

- Outboard motors;
- Refrigerators weighing less than 500 kgs.;
- Instantaneous or storage water-heaters for domestic use;
- Clothes-driers, of a capacity not exceeding 6 kgs.;
- Dish-washing machines and appliances for domestic use;
- Spring balances, household and shop scales, letter and parcel scales, baby scales, etc.;
- Hand-operated flat knitting machines;
- Clothes-washing machines, each of a capacity not exceeding 6 kgs.;
- Clothes-drying machinery for other than industrial purposes;
- Typewriters and cheque-writing machines, calculating-machines, postage-franking machines, etc.;
- Other office machines, etc.;
- Automatic vending machines;
- Taps, cocks, valves, etc.

85.01 Generators, motors, converters (rotary or static), etc.
85.02 Electro-magnets; permanent magnets, etc.
85.05 Tools for working in the hand, with self-contained electric motor.
85.11 Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces, etc.
85.13 Electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus.
85.16-18 Electric traffic-control equipment for railways, roads, etc.; electric sound or visual signalling apparatus; electrical capacitors.
85.22 Electrical appliances or apparatus, not falling within any other heading of Chapter 80.

Chapter 86 (except 86.08): Railway and tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof (with the exception of containers); traffic-signalling equipment of all kinds (not electrically-powered).

Chapter 88 Aircraft

Chapter 89 (except 89.01.55/61/82/86/91): Ships, boats and floating structures (with the exception of pleasure and sports craft).

The list supplements, as from 27 January 1981, the schedule of goods exempt from prior import deposit, which is annexed to Decree 2-78-273, of 13 June 1978.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 February 1981.
NEPAL

Reduced duties and sales taxes

The Nepalese Government has reduced substantially import duties and sales taxes on over a hundred consumer goods.

Source: Cacaos, cafés, sucres, 31 March 1981.

NEW ZEALAND

Introduction of import licence tendering system

The New Zealand Government introduced in January 1981 an Import Licensing Tendering Scheme. This Scheme operates separately from and in addition to the existing Import Licensing System. It provides additional licences by means of tender in the general area of consumer goods, which had been subject to relatively strict import licensing control. The Scheme is intended to operate initially for two years with a total licence allocation of up to $NZ 18 million in 1981 with a slight increase in 1982.

The objective of the Scheme is described in a statement made in the 1979 budget when the Scheme was announced. The budget stated, inter alia, that there remained a significant band of consumer goods industries for which studies had been completed and long-term tariff rates introduced. While the balance-of-payments constraint precluded any significant expansion of import provisions in these areas, it was appropriate that some modest additional allocation be made to provide a basis against which their performance could be evaluated. The additional licences could be made available progressively by tender in order that they may be directed to those areas in which demand was greatest.

Products affected by the first round of the tendering Scheme included certain items falling under the following CCCN headings: 04.02, 04.06, 07.01, 07.04, 08.07, 08.08, 08.09, 08.10, 08.11, 08.13, 09.01, 19.02, 19.05, 19.07, 19.08, 20.01, 20.02, 20.03, 20.04, 20.05, 20.06, 21.07, 22.01, 22.09, 33.06, 34.01, 34.05, 34.06, 42.01, 42.05, 45.04, 48.10, 48.11, 48.14, 48.15, 48.18, 48.21, 49.01, 49.07, 49.08, 49.09, 49.10, 49.11, 62.01, 62.02, 65.03, 65.04, 65.05, 65.06, 68.10, 69.09, 70.12, 71.12, 71.13, 71.14, 71.15, 71.16, 73.36, 73.38, 73.40, 74.18, 76.15, 76.16, 82.01, 82.04, 82.09, 83.06, 83.07, 84.25, 84.59, 85.03, 85.04, 85.12, 87.10, 87.13, 92.12, 93.07, 95.05, 95.08, 96.01, 96.05, 96.06, 97.04, 97.06, 98.12.

Source: Guide to the Import Licence Tendering Scheme, published by the New Zealand Government.
NIGERIA

Tariff amendments

By a notice published in the Official Gazette of 20 March 1981, the Nigerian authorities have amended a certain number of tariff items falling under all or part of the following tariff headings: 12.01, 22.08, 28.19, 38.19, 39.01/06, 42.03, 48.03, 48.16, 48.21, 57.11, 59.03, 68.14, 70.11, 70.14, 73.13, 83.02, 85.03, 85.06, 87.02, 87.07, 87.14, 92.01/08.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 20 April 1981.

Pre-shipment inspection

By a notice published in the Official Gazette of 18 December 1980, the Nigerian authorities have exempted the following products from pre-shipment inspection before the embarkation of goods imported by Nigeria:

- industrial raw materials, subject to prior approval by the Nigerian Ministry for Industry;
- spare parts for motor vehicles;
- books and manuscripts.


NORWAY

Temporary entry duty: tractors

With effect from 1 January 1981, the Norwegian authorities have removed the temporary entry duty of 20 per cent imposed on 12 May 1978 on the import of tractors from all sources.


Labelling of food additives

The Norwegian authorities have amended the provisions relating to the labelling of additives in foodstuffs which are contained in the 1980 list of approved additives.

OMAN

Anti-smoking measures postponed

The Government of Oman has decided to postpone new anti-smoking measures which were to have been implemented on 1 January 1981 (see Survey No. 9, May-August 1980, page 61). In the meantime the rate of import duty remains at 2 per cent of the c. and f. value.


PARAGUAY

Import duty reductions

The Paraguayan authorities, by Decree No. 23 260 of February 1981, have reduced by an average of 80 per cent the import duties and taxes for 29 spare parts for automobiles.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 30 March 1981.

PERU

Import duty reductions for industry and agriculture

The Peruvian authorities have again (see Survey No. 10, page 52) reduced import duties on about 800 tariff positions for products required by industry and agriculture.

The tariff changes entered into force on 3 April 1981.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 April 1981.

Import duty reductions for paper and certain agricultural products and spices

With Supreme Decree No. 010-81-EF of 28 January 1981 the Peruvian authorities reduced the import duties for newspaper paper (tariff Nos. 48.01.01.01 and 48.01.99) from 30 per cent to 5 per cent.

The measure entered into force on 3 February 1981.
PERU (cont'd)

Supreme Decree No. 053-81-EF introduced tariff reductions in respect of chapters 7, 8 and 9 of the customs tariff. As a result, for imports of vegetables, plants, roots and certain fruits the duty rates are now 20 and 30 per cent. For certain types of spices the rates of duty were reduced from 50 to 40 per cent.

These measures entered into force on 24 March 1981.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 April 1981.

PORTUGAL

Import surcharge changes

Tariff heading No. 76.02.01 has been withdrawn from the list of products subject to the 10 per cent import surcharge as set out by Decree-Law No. 110/79 and its amendments. Slight amendments were also introduced (some products have been withdrawn) in the list of products subject to the 60 per cent import surcharge. (See Survey No. 1, page 67; No. 5, page 48).

Source: L/5145, 12 May 1981.

SAUDI ARABIA

Labelling of foodstuffs

The Saudi Arabian authorities have extended the list of foodstuffs subject to compulsory labelling in Arabic (see Survey No. 7, page 49). The following particulars are required to be displayed on the packaging: name of the product; list of ingredients; net quantity in metric units; name and address of the manufacturer; country of origin; date of expiry.

The following products have now been added to the twenty-two items already subject to this requirement:

SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)


SENEGAL

Import duty changes

Under Law 80/39 of 25 August 1980, import duties in Senegal have been amended as follows (see Survey No. 10, pages 54-55):

- Goods under the following tariff numbers are exempt from customs duty and attract revenue duty at the reduced rate of 10 per cent:
  
  13.02.50; 13.03.01 to 13.03.09; 32.08.10; 32.08.20; 32.08.40; 34.01.30; 34.01.70; 39.02.41; 39.02.42; 56.03.10; 85.04.90.

- Goods under the following tariff numbers attract revenue duty at the increased rate of 45 per cent:
  
  04.07.00; 48.10.00; 48.10.11; 48.10.12; 48.13; 48.14; 48.15.20 to 48.15.90; 48.16; 48.18.21 to 48.18.90; 48.19; 48.20; 48.21.50; 48.21.90; 98.02.10.

- Goods under the following tariff numbers attract revenue duty at the increased rate of 70 per cent:
  
  03.03; 04.03; 04.04; 04.05; 04.06; 15.13; 16.04.01; 16.04.09; 32.09.01; 32.09.02; 32.09.21; 32.09.22; 71.12; 71.13; 98.

- Goods under the following tariff numbers are exempt from customs duty:
  
  10.05.10; 10.06.10; 12.03.00; 34.01.30; 34.01.70; 37.07.21; 38.11.60; 38.11.70; 38.11.90; 49.01; 49.02; 49.07.10; 49.07.20; 49.07.31; 89.01.24; 89.01.43 to 89.01.46.

- Revenue duty is suspended on goods under the following tariff numbers:
  
  13.02.50; 13.03.01 to 13.03.09; 34.01.30 to 34.01.70; 38.11.90; 48.07.10; 48.07.20.
SENEGAL (cont'd)

- In addition certain products in the following chapters attract reduced rates and exemptions from duties if designated for specified industries or organizations:

04; 12; 16; 17; 20; 25; 27; 28; 29; 32; 33; 34; 38; 39;
48; 56; 68; 70; 73; 83; 84; 87; 88; 89.


SEYCHELLES

1981 Budget: Customs duty increases, export tax and state trading

At the end of December, in presenting the 1981 budget, the President of the Seychelles referred inter alia to the introduction of an export tax of 10 per cent on all products exported for commercial purposes from the Seychelles, and to increases in customs duty on tobacco and alcohol, household electrical goods and most luxury goods. Rates of duty on passenger cars were now fixed according to engine capacity, resulting in increases in duty of 20 per cent on cars up to 1500 cc, and 40 per cent on cars above that capacity, making the total duty on the latter now 100 per cent. In addition, under a separate edict, the price of motor vehicles had been controlled at a maximum of cost plus 10 per cent.

The President also announced important extensions in the rôle of the Seychelles Commodity Co. (SEYCOM), which was to become the sole importer of basic commodities including rice, sugar, milk, flour, oil and meat, and would also become the sole marketing organization for the supply of vegetables and fish. Furthermore, SEYCOM was to become also the sole exporter for all the Seychelles produce such as fish, cinnamon, copra and tortoiseshell.


SIERRA LEONE

Customs duties and excise duties changed

Changes to customs duty and excise duty from either 1 or 2 January 1981 are embodied in the 1981 budget for Sierra Leone.
SIERRA LEONE (cont'd)

Orders 1 and 2 of 1 and 2 January amended the import tariff duty in respect of CCCN headings: 03.01, 03.03, 08.05, 10.06, 14.03, 15.15, 27.09, 32.09, 44.03, 44.04, 44.05 and 87.02.

Excise duty for items under the following CCCN headings have been adjusted from 2 January: 17.04, 22.01, 22.02, 22.03, 27.11, 28.04, 28.13, 29.01, 34.01 b, 34.02 c, 39.01.01 and 2, 64.01, 93.07, 94.04 a and 94.01 b 1, 2 and 3.


Specific import licences required; price controls

It has been announced by the Government that specific import licences will be required for all goods this year. It is reported that open general licences have been withdrawn.

A comprehensive list of commodities, the prices of which are now controlled by the Government has been published by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The list includes basic foodstuffs together with pharmaceuticals and car spares. The Ministry’s own trade inspectors will be responsible for monitoring prices.


SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 28 November 1980: CCCN 28.16: the rate of duty on ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution, is amended from 16c per kg. less 100 per cent to 21c per kg. less 100 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 5 December 1980: CCCN 29.15 and 38.19.72: 1. The rates of duty on phthalic anhydride, esters of phthalic acids, dioctyl adipate and phthalic acid esters of mixed aliphatic alcohols are amended. 2. Goods which comply with the requirements of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 12 December 1980: CCCN 60.04.90: specific provisions are made for knitted or crocheted drawers, for men and boys, and vests and the rates of
duty thereon are amended. CCCN 84.18, 87.07: 1. The rate of duty on centri-
fuge washing machines with a dry mass loading capacity not exceeding 2.5 kg.
is amended from 25 per cent of 5,000c each to 25 per cent; 2. Specific
provision is made for forklift trucks, counterpiece balanced, rider type,
four-wheel-driven, with internal combustion piston engines, of a mass not
exceeding 6,000 kg. and with a wheel-base exceeding 1.5 m and the rate of
duty thereon is amended from 27 per cent or 130c per kg. to 27 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government
Gazette, 19 December 1980: CCCN 29.15.40: 1. The rate of duty on maleic
anhydride is increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. 2. Goods which
comply with the requirements of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of
duty under that item. CCCN 41.10.10, 20: the rate of duty on composition
leather with a base of leather or of leather fibre, in slabs, in sheets or
in rolls, is increased from free to 15 per cent. CCCN 41.02 and 41.08:
the rates of duty on certain bovine cattle leather and equine leather and on
imitation patent leather are amended to 10 per cent. CCCN 29.15: the
provision is made for a rebate of duty on maleic anhydride for the manufacture
of artificial resins and plastic materials and cellulose esters and ethers
is withdrawn. CCCN 29.15: 1. Provision is made for a rebate of the full
duty on maleic anhydride, in such quantities and at such times as the
Director-General, Industries, Commerce and Tourism may allow by specific
permit. 2. The terms "Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing"
and "Secretary for Industrial" in Schedule 4 are amended to "Director-General,
Agriculture and Fisheries" and "Director-General, Industries, Commerce and
Tourism", respectively.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government
Gazette, 2 January 1981: CCCN 60.04.90: specific provision is made for
knitted or crocheted undergarments designed for use with incontinence pads
and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 35 per cent or 160c per 100 grs.
net less 65 per cent to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government
Gazette, 9 January 1981: CCCN 84.45 and 84.48: tariff headings 84.45 and
84.48 are restated. CCCN 20.07.05: the rate of duty on frozen citrus juices
is reduced from 20 per cent to free. The reduction in the rate of duty was
to be withdrawn on 6 February 1981. (See below.)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government
Gazette, 23 January 1981: CCCN 51.01: these amendments are consequential
to the amendment of the rates of duty on certain yarns of synthetic fibres
(continuous) in Schedule 1. CCCN 51.01 and 51.01.06: tariff heading 51.01
is restated and the rates of duty on certain yarns of synthetic fibres are
amended.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 6 February 1981: CCCN 20.07.30: the rate of duty on frozen citrus juices was increased from free to 20 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 13 February 1981: CCCN 21.07: the rate of duty on soya protein concentrates, in powder form, with a protein content, by mass, exceeding 65 per cent is reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent with retroactive effect to June 1980. CCCN 59.11.30: sub-heading 59.11.30 is deleted as all bonded fibre fabrics are classifiable under tariff heading 59.03.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 20 February 1981: 606.04.13: the note is being amended to indicate that the quantity of beer which has been entered under item 606.04.03 for use in the manufacture of other beer, shall be a factor in determining the rate of duty in tariff item 104.10.20. 104.10: the effect of this notice is that beer made from malt may be entered under rebate of duty for use in the manufacture of similar beer with a determined lower or higher relative density before fermentation in a warehouse as the Commissioner for Customs and Excise may allow.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 17 February 1981: CCCN 22.05 and 22.07: 1. The maximum gauge pressure above atmospheric pressure at 20°C of still wine and still fermented apple, pear and orange beverages is increased from 200 KPa to 300 KPa. 2. The rate of duty on champagne and certain other fermented beverages is reduced by 300c per 100 litres. Items 104.11.40, 104.15.60, 104.15.70 and 103.15.80: the rate of duty on fortified still wine, sparkling wine and fortified still and sparkling fermented apple, pear and orange beverages is reduced by 300c per 100 litres.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 27 February 1981: CCCN 84.06: tariff heading 84.06 is restated. CCCN 85.01: specific provisions are made for certain double-speed electric motors.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 6 March 1981: CCCN 20.06: the rate of duty on certain prepared or preserved macadamia nuts is reduced from 420c per 100 kgs. to free. CCCN 39.02: 1. The rate of duty on coumarone-indene resins, liquid or pasty or in blocks, lumps, powder, granules, flakes and similar bulk forms, is increased from free to 20 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the requirements of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. CCCN 84.45: specific provision is made for hydraulic pressbrakes with a capacity of 8900 KN or more and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free. CCCN 84.59: specific provision is made for appliances...
SOUTH AFRICA (cont’d)

for cleaning ships hulls under water and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free. CCCN 04.05: the rate of duty on eggs in the shell is reduced from 360c per 100 kgs. to free.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 20 March 1981: CCCN 84.45: sub-heading 84.45.16.20 is extended to include single spindle vertical drilling machines, power-operated, without a spindle centre hole or with a spindle centre hole exceeding 31 mm but not exceeding 35 mm.

Source: British Business, 2, 23 and 30 January; 13 and 27 February; 6, 13, 20 and 27 March; 10 April 1981.

SPAIN

Import duty suspension: ethyl alcohol

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2825/1980 (published in State Gazette of 7 November 1980) suspended for three months as of 1 January 1981 the import duties applicable to ethyl alcohol undenatured of an alcoholic strength of more than 96 degrees. (CCCN No. 22.08 A.)

Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 January 1981.

Import duty suspension: liquid ammonia

Royal Decree No. 2853/1980 (published in the Official Gazette of 8 January 1981) suspended for a further three-month period from 1 January to 31 March 1981 the import duty on liquid ammonia (CCCN No. 28.16A).
Royal Decree No. 542/1981 extended the duty suspension until 30 June 1981. (See Survey Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10.)


General import duty reduction

Royal Decree No. 94/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 28 January 1981) extended for the period 27 January to 26 April 1981, the general and conjunctural reduction of import duties. (See Survey Nos. 5 to 10.)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 February 1981.
British Business, 6 February 1981.
SPAIN (cont'd)

Import duty suspension: sodium sulphate


Tariff changes: Canary Islands

Under Royal Decree No. 2775/1980 (published in the Official Gazette of 29 December 1980) the following changes have been made in import duties applicable in the Canary Islands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Old</th>
<th>New</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20.02 A 1</td>
<td>Tomato concentrate in air-tight containers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.04 C</td>
<td>Tomato ketchup</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.16 C</td>
<td>Sacks and packaging of kraft paper</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.10 A</td>
<td>Carboys and similar containers of glass, other than of natural colour or colourless</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.31</td>
<td>Nails, tacks, staples and the like, of iron or steel, other than of cast-iron</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.17</td>
<td>Solar panels for non-industrial use</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 February 1981.

Tariff increases: agricultural tractors

Under Royal Decree No. 182/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 16 February 1981) the import duties on agricultural tractors have been increased as follows:
### SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Import Duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.01 A</td>
<td>Agricultural tractors</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- excluding motor cultivators, i.e. &quot;walking tractors&quot;, and forestry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tractors, wheeled:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. of a cylinder capacity of 4,000 cc. or less</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. of a cylinder capacity of more than 4,000 cc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 March 1981.  
British Business, 6 March 1981.

**Reduction of luxury tax: motor vehicles**

Under Royal Decree No. 2796/1980 (published in the Official Gazette of 30 December 1980), the luxury tax on passenger motor vehicles of less than 10 hp has been reduced by 10 per cent until 31 December 1981.

After this reduction, the new rate is now 23.4 per cent (formerly 26 per cent).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 January 1981.

**Zero-duty tariff quota: coking coal**

Under Royal Decree of 17 December 1980 (published in the Official Gazette of 19 January 1981) a zero-duty tariff quota of 3,800,000 tons has been established for 1981 in respect of coking coal (CCCN No. 27.01 A).

SPAIN (cont'd)

Global import quotas

The following list of products subject to global import quotas for 1981 was published in the Official Gazette of 20 January 1981:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>25.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Varnishes</td>
<td>32.09 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lubricants</td>
<td>34.03 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues</td>
<td>35.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Propellent powders, explosives pyrotechnic articles and matches</td>
<td>29.03 B 2, 36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.02, ex 36.04,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.05, 36.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Waste and scrap</td>
<td>39.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Articles of plastic materials</td>
<td>39.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cotton yarn</td>
<td>55.05, 55.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Other woven fabrics of cotton</td>
<td>55.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Carpets, carpeting and rugs</td>
<td>58.01, 58.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Woven pile fabrics, tulle and knitted or crocheted fabrics, of cotton</td>
<td>58.04, 58.09, 60.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Knitted or crocheted articles</td>
<td>ex 60.04, ex 60.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Outergarments</td>
<td>ex 61.03, ex 61.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Undergarments</td>
<td>ex 61.01, ex 61.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Other made-up textile articles</td>
<td>ex 62.02, 62.03, 62.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Rolled gold</td>
<td>71.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Waste and scrap of precious metals</td>
<td>71.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sewing machines, of the domestic type</td>
<td>ex 84.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Colour television receivers</td>
<td>ex 85.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Equipment goods for new investments</td>
<td>Sections 16 and 17 of tariff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tractors</td>
<td>87.01 A 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Other vehicles for the transport of persons</td>
<td>87.02 A 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Vehicles specialized for the transport of earth, rocks and the like</td>
<td>87.02 B 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Special-purpose motor vehicles</td>
<td>87.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Arms</td>
<td>93.01, 93.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>93.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 February 1981.

### Global import quotas: agricultural products

The following list of agricultural products under global quota was published in the Official Gazette of 7 February 1981:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hops</td>
<td>12.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Esparto</td>
<td>14.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Preserved meat</td>
<td>16.01, 16.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Preserved fruit</td>
<td>20.03, 20.04, 20.05, 20.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Miscellaneous foodstuffs</td>
<td>19.04, 21.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Soups and preparations for soups</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fishmeal</td>
<td>23.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 March 1981.  
British Business, 6 March 1981.
SPAIN (cont'd)

Opening of EEC import quotas: alcoholic beverages

By a decision published in the Official Gazette of 7 February 1981, EEC basic quota No. 6 concerning imports of alcoholic beverages (CCCN Nos. 22.06 and 22.09) has been opened in its entirety, covering a sum fixed at Ptas108,000,000.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 March 1981.

Opening of EEC import quotas: soups and preparation for soups

By a decision published in the Official Gazette of 7 February 1981, EEC basic quota No. 3 concerning imports of soups and preparations for soups (CCCN No. 21.05) has been opened in its entirety, covering a sum fixed at Ptas18,042,000.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 March 1981.

Opening of EEC import quotas

By a decision published in the Official Gazette of 9 March 1981, a first six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for the following EEC basic import quotas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount in '000 Ptas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Varnishes</td>
<td>32.09 G</td>
<td>10,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Surface-active preparations and washing preparations</td>
<td>34.03</td>
<td>568,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Propellent powders, explosives, pyrotechnic articles</td>
<td>29.03 B 2, 36.01, 36.02, 36.04 A, 36.04 B, 36.04 D, 34.05, 34.06</td>
<td>11,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Waste and scrap</td>
<td>39.02</td>
<td>37,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Motor vehicles for the transport of persons</td>
<td>87.02 A 2</td>
<td>25,125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quotas permanently open (annual value)
SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount in '000 Ptas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>89.02, 89.03</td>
<td>1,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Arms</td>
<td>93.01, 93.06</td>
<td>44,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>93.07</td>
<td>23,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Gold and rolled gold</td>
<td>71.07, 71.08</td>
<td>318,585/1/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Quotas permanently open (annual value)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 March 1981.

Opening of EEC import quotas

By a decision published in the Official Gazette of 12 March 1981, a first six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for the following EEC basic import quotas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount in '000 Ptas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Articles of plastic materials</td>
<td>39.07</td>
<td>121,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Cotton yarn</td>
<td>55.05, 55.06</td>
<td>8,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Woven fabrics of cotton</td>
<td>55.09</td>
<td>62,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Woven pile fabrics, tulle and other net fabrics</td>
<td>58.04 E, 58.09 D 1, Ex 1, 60.01 C</td>
<td>17,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Carpets, carpeting and rugs</td>
<td>58.01, 58.02 A</td>
<td>52,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Knitted and crocheted goods</td>
<td>60.04 C, 60.05 C</td>
<td>4,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Outer garments</td>
<td>61.01 A, 61.01 D</td>
<td>10,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61.02 A, 61.02 D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount in '000 Ptas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Under garments</td>
<td>61.03 A, Ex D, 61.04 A, Ex D</td>
<td>10,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Other made-up textile articles</td>
<td>62.02 A, 62.03, Ex 62.05 C</td>
<td>48,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Colour television receivers</td>
<td>Ex 85.15</td>
<td>95,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Tractors</td>
<td>87.01 A</td>
<td>422,040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 March 1981.

### Opening of EEC import quotas: sulphur

By a decision published in the Official Gazette of 19 March 1981, a first six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for EEC basic quota No. 7 for the import of sulphur (CCCN No. 25.03) in an amount of Ptas151,938,000.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 April 1981.

### Opening of EEC import quotas: sewing machines

By a decision published in the Official Gazette of 17 March 1981, a first six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for EEC basic quota No. 65 for the import of domestic-type sewing machines and parts thereof (CCCN No. Ex 84.41) in an amount of Ptas3,779,000.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 April 1981.

### Opening of EEC import quotas

By a decision published in the Official Gazette of 18 March 1981, a first six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for the following EEC basic quotas:
### SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount in '000 Ptas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Special-purpose motor vehicles</td>
<td>87.03</td>
<td>301,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Vehicles specialized for the transport of earth</td>
<td>87.02 B 2</td>
<td>199,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Waste and scrap of precious metals</td>
<td>71.11</td>
<td>$4,522,500^{1/}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1/}\) Quota permanently open (annual value)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 April 1981.

### SUDAN

**Tariff increases**

In view of a mounting balance-of-payment deficit, the government raised fuel prices by up to 25 per cent on 3 March. The increase followed recent large duty increases on imported cigarettes, alcohol and cars (see below).

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 March 1981.

**Tariff changes**

The following CCCN headings show certain tariff changes under a Sudanese import tariff updating exercise dated 17 February:

- 07.01, 19.02, 49.10, 49.11, 58.08, 58.09, 70.05, 70.12, 75.06,
- 85.05, 85.15, 87.02, 90.07, 90.17, 90.18, 91.02, 91.03, 91.04,
- 91.07, 91.08, 91.09, 91.10, 91.11, 97.01, 97.03.


**Duty amendments for certain motor vehicles**

As from 23 February 1981 the rates of import duties for passenger cars (CCCN 87.02) have been increased. The import duty for passenger buses has been reduced.
SUDAN (cont'd)

Furthermore, the defence tax has been raised from 5 to 10 per cent.

Source: British Business, 10 April 1981.

Categories of imports

According to the Sudanese authorities, imports are broken down into the following categories:

1. Goods which may be imported under open general licence, or goods which, when imported by or on the behalf of public sector enterprises, are under open general licence.

2. Goods which may be imported upon an annual quota basis.

3. Goods which may be imported on the restricted basis of prior authorization from the relevant ministry in Khartoum.

4. Totally banned goods.

5. Goods valued at LSD 2 and over, not elsewhere specified, require an import licence.


SWEDEN

Scheme of generalized preferences: inclusion of Zimbabwe and of certain products

With effect from 1 January 1981, Sweden has included Zimbabwe in the list of countries which are beneficiaries of the Swedish scheme of generalized preferences.

Also with effect from 1 January 1981, duty-free treatment within the GSP has been extended to CCCN heading 57.10 (woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading 57.03). Woven fabrics of jute, however remain excluded from préférential treatment when imported from Bulgaria, Romania and the People's Republic of China.

SWITZERLAND

Movement of travellers: import derogation

As from 2 January 1981, the Swiss Federal Veterinary Office has lifted the import prohibition in movement of travellers in respect of domestic poultry, fresh and frozen meat thereof and eggs for hatching.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 January 1981.

Import licensing: poultry livers

Switzerland has ruled that imports of salted or spiced meat and poultry livers are now subject to licensing, effective 1 January 1981, bringing these specialities into the same régime covering poultry and poultry meat.

Source: Foreign Agriculture, February 1981.

SYRIA

Amendments to the customs tariff

Under Order No. 345, published in the Official Gazette No. 2 of 14 January 1981, the Ministry for Economy and External Trade of Syria has authorized imports of irrigation equipment, that is, low pressure sprinklers varying between 4 and 8 kg/cm\(^2\) whatever their specification.

Furthermore, by virtue of Decree No. 2775 of 27 December 1980, the customs duty applicable to transfers (decalcomanias) (tariff heading 49.08) has been amended as follows:

- (a) for industrial uses: 3 per cent (ad valorem);
- (b) other: 15 per cent (ad valorem).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 April 1981.

Imports of roofing tiles authorized

Under Order No. 115 published in the Official Gazette of 25 March 1981, the Syrian authorities have authorized imports of roofing tiles falling under tariff item No. 69.05.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 27 April 1981.
TANZANIA

Additional restrictions on imports of motor vehicles

The Government of Tanzania has imposed additional restrictions on the importation of motor vehicles designed to close a number of loopholes. The Government has also confined the importation of all vehicles to the State Motor Corporation. This will also apply to embassies, international organizations and religious agencies.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, April 1981.

THAILAND

Customs duty: reductions

With effect from 14 January 1981, the rates of duty applicable to certain items falling under the following CCCN headings were reduced: 14.01, 28.38, 34.02, 38.19, 39.02, 39.07, 59.01, 70.10, 73.18, 76.02 and 76.13.


Special import fees

The Thai Board of Investment has issued Notice 22/2523 whereby a special fee of 10 per cent of the c.i.f. price was placed, effective 24 December 1980 to 23 March 1981, on the import of:

- wrought plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium, coming under CCCN 76.03;
- certain aluminium foil coming under tariff heading 76.04(A) or 76.04(B)

The Board of Investment decides which imports pay the special fee and informs the Customs Department accordingly.

THAILAND (cont'd)

Taxes on sugar exports

With effect from 13 January 1981, trading companies and exporters have been required to pay a 3 per cent business tax and a 0.3 per cent municipal tax on exports of raw sugar. Both taxes were not payable in 1980. Prior to 1980, the taxes had been chargeable at the rates of 7 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively.


TOGO

Tariff changes

Under the Finance Act of 1981, the following amendments have been made to the customs tariff:

- rice falling within tariff heading 10.01 is exempted from the fiscal import duty;
- anti-sera, microbial vaccines, toxins, microbial cultures (including ferments but excluding yeasts) and similar products falling within tariff heading 30.02 are exempted from the standard tax representing sales taxes on imports.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 April 1981.

TUNISIA

Tax changes, fees and amendments in the customs tariff


- Elimination of special compensation tax

The special compensation tax has been eliminated. It had been charged on imports of certain products, under Decree No. 78.315 of 23 March 1978 (and subsequent legal texts).
**TUNISIA (cont’d)**

- **Important changes in customs tariff rates**

The rates of customs duty applicable to imports of a number of products into Tunisia have been changed. These changes are due, in particular, to the incorporation of the special compensation tax in the rates of customs duty listed against tariff headings covering a large part of the products previously subject to the special compensation tax.

The following Chapters are concerned: 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 08, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55.09, 58, 59, 62.05, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98.

- **Change in rate of customs formalities tax**

The rate of the customs formalities tax on imports has been raised to D 0.100 per 1,000 kgs. gross weight or fraction thereof, the minimum amount payable being 5 per cent of the value of the goods (previously: 0.050 and 3 per cent).

The 5 per cent minimum is not applicable to certain oil products that are subject to special rates.

- **Introduction of a fee for declarations in detail**

A compensatory fee is payable, equal to 1.5 per cent of the customs formalities tax, the minimum being one dinar per transaction.

- **Exemption from customs duty and production tax on certain appliances and equipment for the use of the physically handicapped**

87.11: Invalid carriages, whether or not motorized or otherwise mechanically propelled.

Ex 90.19: Orthopaedic appliances, surgical belts, trusses and the like, splints and other fracture appliances; artificial limbs, eyes, teeth and other artificial parts of the body; hearing aids and other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability, except artificial teeth made of precious metals, or plated or lined with precious metals.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

- Transport of imported goods must be insured in Tunisia

Transport by sea, air or land of imported goods is subject to the obligation to insure in Tunisia. A decree is to determine the date of entry into force and the modalities of application of the provisions in question.

- Reduction of rate of production tax on fish meal

According to Decree No. 81.28 of 10 January 1981, published in the Official Gazette on 9 and 14 January 1981, the rate of the production tax charged on fish meal has been reduced from 17 to 9 per cent for non-producing importers.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 March 1981.

Changes in the import régime

According to a press release of the Ministry of the National Economy, dated 4 February 1981, the import products indicated below are subject, as from that date, to prior obtention of an import authorization issued by the Directorate of Trade and of an X 2 transfer authorization issued by the Central Bank of Tunisia.

Up to the present, some of the products concerned could be imported under the import-certificate procedure instituted by Notice No. 116 of 4 and 8 February 1972.

Import certificates issued prior to 4 February 1981 remain valid.

Customs tariff Nos.

Ex 01.05: Day-old chicks for breeding purposes.

Ex 25.17: Pebbles and crushed or broken stone.

Ex 29.04: Sorbitol.

Ex 34.02: Surface-active preparations.

38.12: Prepared glazing, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries.
40.14: Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber.

42.03: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather.

Ex 57.07: Yarn of coconut fibre.

58.06: Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips, or cut to shape or size.

58.07: Chenille yarn, gimmed yarn (other than metallized yarn of heading No. 52.01 and gimmed horsehair yarn), braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece; tassles, pom-poms and the like.

Ex 58.09: Mechanically-made lace, in the piece and in strips.

59.02: Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated.

Ex 68.04: Grindstones, grinding wheels and the like, of natural or artificial abrasives for the trimming and cutting of steel and marble.

Ex 68.06: Abrasive powder or grain, on a base of woven fabric or paper.

70.08: Safety glass consisting of toughened or laminated glass, shaped or not.

Ex 70.17: Glass ampoules for serums and similar articles.

70.18: Optical glass and elements of optical glass, other than optically-worked elements; blanks for corrective spectacle lenses.

73.12: Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled.

Ex 73.13: Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled, excluding tinned sheets and plates.

73.25: Stranded wire, cables, cordage, and the like, of iron or steel wire, but excluding insulated electric cables.

Ex 74.07: Tubes and pipes, of copper.

Ex 74.15: Nails, screws and similar articles, of brass.

75.06: Other articles of nickel.

76.06: Tubes and pipes, of aluminium.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

83.08: Flexible tubing and piping, of base metal.

Ex 85.09: Electrical lighting and signalling equipment for motor vehicles.

87.07: Dumpers, with a carrying capacity of 2m³ or less

- Other.

Ex 87.14: Parts of construction-site barrows, with or without tyres.

90.01: Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, unmounted, other than such elements of glass not optically worked; sheets or plates, of polarizing material.

90.02: Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, mounted, being parts of or fittings for instruments or apparatus, other than such elements of glass not optically worked.

98.12: Combs, hair-slides and the like.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 March 1981.

Deferment of production tax on certain rabbits


Deferment of this tax is granted on presentation of an invoice countersigned by the director of animal husbandry in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 March 1981.

Trade in fodder plant seeds


Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 December 1980.
TURKEY

The 1981 import régime

Reduction in import deposits and increase in planned imports

The Official Gazette of Turkey (Resmi Gazette) of 2 January 1981 published the 1981 import régime which showed reductions in the rates of import deposits. According to the List of Liberalization I, importers have to deposit 20 per cent and industrialists 10 per cent of the amounts requested for imports, as compared to 30 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in 1980. Furthermore, the amounts to be deposited for goods imported under the List of Liberalization II can be paid in two instalments. The List for global quotas has been abolished and the products listed in it were transferred to the Lists I and II.

Planned imports are to amount to $9 billion in 1981, as compared to $7 billion in 1980, with the following breakdown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programmed imports</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lists of Liberalization I and II</td>
<td>4,625</td>
<td>7,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global quotas</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral agreements</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-programmed imports</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nato-infrastructure projects</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign private investments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project aid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tükiye İktisat Gazetesi, 8 January 1981.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Registration of suppliers of medical equipment and pharmaceutical products

The Federal Ministry for Health of the United Arab Emirates has published a notice requiring all foreign suppliers of medical and laboratory equipment and of pharmaceutical products to register with the Ministry for Health at the latest by 13 February 1981.

- **ABU DHABI**

**Labelling requirements**

Legislation in force in Abu Dhabi requires exporters to the United Arab Emirates to print the text of labels onto the actual packaging of foodstuffs. The use of self-sticking labels is absolutely forbidden.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 February 1981.

- **DUBAI**

**Import regulations**

Import regulations in Dubai have been liberalized. The right of import was previously restricted to those holding general trade licences, but it has now been extended to include all Dubai registered contractors. In addition, companies holding trade or professional licences will now be permitted to import any items required for the exercise of their own trade or profession. As a direct result of its free-trade policy, Dubai is the only Emirate where these restrictions have been eased.


- **UNITED STATES**

**Proceedings under anti-dumping regulations**

**Initiation of anti-dumping investigations**

The United States International Trade Commission initiated an investigation to determine whether changed circumstances exist which indicate that an industry in the United States would not be threatened if the anti-dumping finding concerning potassium chloride from Canada were revoked.

The Commission instituted an investigation to determine whether there is reasonable indication of material injury, or the threat thereof, by imports from Hungary of truck trailer axle and brake assemblies, and parts thereof, being sold at less than fair value.

Source: Business America, 12 January and 23 March 1981.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Affirmative determination of preliminary anti-dumping investigations

The Commission determined that there was a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States was materially injured because of importation of the following products:

- barium carbonate from the Federal Republic of Germany, on 18 February 1981 and
- strontium nitrate from Italy.

A cash deposit, bond or other security in an amount equal to the estimated dumping margins will be required at the time of each entry or withdrawal from warehouse.


Postponement of preliminary anti-dumping determination

The Department of Commerce determined that the anti-dumping case concerning imports of unrefined Montan wax from the German Democratic Republic was "extraordinarily complicated" and decided to postpone its preliminary determination until March 1981.

This decision was effective on 30 January 1981.

Source: Federal Register, 30 January 1981

Clarification of scope of anti-dumping duty order

The International Trade Administration (ITA, of the Department of Commerce) notified the clarification of the scope of an earlier anti-dumping duty order and the correction to the early determination of anti-dumping duties on portable electric typewriters from Japan.

The clarification of scope was effective on 9 May 1980 and the correction to the early determination of dumping duties on 25 February 1981.

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Authorization to revoke an outstanding anti-dumping finding

As a preliminary result of the administrative review by the ITA of the anti-dumping finding on clear, plate and float glass from Japan, the Commerce Department decided to tentatively revoke the earlier finding effective as of 5 February 1981.

Source: Federal Register, 5 February 1981

The Commerce Department revoked the anti-dumping finding for ice cream sandwich wafers from Canada.

Source: Business America, 23 March 1981

The Commerce Department also notified its tentative determination to revoke an earlier order, in part, to apply anti-dumping charges on tapered roller bearings from Japan, effective as of 27 February 1981, and on Bartlett pears from Australia.


Administrative reviews of anti-dumping finding: preliminary results

The ITA conducted an administrative review of the anti-dumping finding on printed vinyl film from Argentina as required by the provisions of title I of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 for the period 1 July 1978 through 31 July 1980.

As a result of the review, the Commerce Department has preliminarily decided to require deposit of estimated duties if shipments occur, effective 9 February 1981.

Source: Federal Register, 9 February 1981.

Several administrative reviews of anti-dumping findings were conducted by the ITA pursuant to these same provisions and under the authority of Section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930.
As a result of these reviews, the Department has preliminarily decided to assess dumping duties for individual exporters equal to the calculated differences between foreign market value and United States price on shipments occurring during the review periods.

Products involved in these reviews and on which duties will be assessed are:

- viscose rayon staple fibre from Italy (for the period 1 November 1979 through 31 May 1980);
- ferrite cores from Japan (for separate time periods up to 29 February 1980);
- televisions from Japan;
- birch 3-ply doorskins from Japan;
- bicycle tyres and tubes from Korea;
- elemental sulphur from Mexico;
- railway track maintenance equipment from Austria;
- viscose rayon staple fibre from France; and
- sugar from France, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.


The final results of the ITA's administrative reviews of the anti-dumping findings on the following products from Japan were published:

- expanded metal of base metal; review covering various time periods up to 31 December 1979, decision effective 3 February 1981;
- calcium pantothenate: review covering various time periods up to 31 December 1979, decision effective 3 February 1981;
- melamine in crystal form: review covering all periods up to 31 January 1980, decision effective 5 March 1981.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

As a result of the review, case deposits based on the most recent of the anti-dumping margins calculated shall be required on all shipments of the products above, imported on or after the date of publication of the final results. They shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.


Countervailing duty order

Pursuant to an order of the Customs Court (now the Court of International Trade), the Department of Commerce has issued a countervailing duty order applicable to imports of float glass from Belgium, effective 5 February 1981.

Source: Federal Register, 5 February 1981.

Anti-subsidy proceedings

Suspension of countervailing duty investigation

The ITA decided to suspend the countervailing duty investigation involving:

- leather wearing apparel from Argentina on 28 January 1981.

Source: Federal Register, 5 February 1981.

Administrative review of countervailing duty order: preliminary results

As a result of the administrative review carried out by the ITA of the previous countervailing duty order on optic liquid level-sensing systems from Canada, countervailing duties will be assessed, equal to the calculated value of the net subsidy, of 12 per cent of the f.o.b. invoice price of the merchandise, as of 13 January 1981.

Source: Federal Register, 14 January 1981.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determination

A preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determination was made on imports of leather wearing apparel from Colombia, effective as of 14 January 1981.

However, the posting of cash deposits or bonds on entries of the item will not be ordered immediately.

Source: Federal Register, 22 January 1981.

The International Trade Commission made a preliminary determination that there is reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of leather wearing apparel from Uruguay.

Source: Business America, 12 January 1981.

Final affirmative countervailing duty finding

The ITA made a final affirmative determination that bounties or grants were being provided for plastic animal identification tags from New Zealand. It referred the case to the International Trade Commission for a determination regarding injury.

The decision was effective 19 January 1981.


Clarification of final countervailing duty finding

A clarification of the final countervailing duty finding on imports of certain footwear from India was made by the ITA on 15 January 1981.

The clarification provides a more accurate product description of the previous exemptions to the final determination.

Source: Federal Register, 14 January 1981.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Revocation of countervailing duty order

The ITA made a tentative determination to revoke the previous countervailing duty order on glass beads from Canada, on the grounds that net subsidies have been "de minimus" for at least two years.

The decision was effective as of 15 January 1981.


The ITA made a final determination to revoke the countervailing duty order on certain handbags from the Republic of Korea on the grounds that net subsidies have been "de minimus" for at least two years.

The decision was effective as of 20 February 1981.

Source: Federal Register, 20 February 1981.

Proceedings under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974

Under Section 301 on "Responses to Certain Trade Practices of Foreign Governments", the USTR terminated its investigation regarding sample eyeglass frames with gold trim from Switzerland because the petitioner withdrew its petition.

Source: Business America, 12 January 1981.

Proceedings under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930

Initiation of investigations:

The International Trade Commission instituted investigations under Section 337 to determine whether unfair trade practice in the form of patent infringement exists in the importation of:

- certain airtight wood stores;
- certain mass flow devices and components thereof;
- certain airless paint spray pumps and components thereof; and
- certain screw jacks and components thereof; including codeworked pinion gears.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Termination of investigations:

Following consent agreements by the parties involved, the Commission terminated its investigations under Section 337 on:

- certain plastic bouquet holders;
- certain turning machines and components thereof;
- certain steel jacks; and
- certain poultry disk picking machines and components thereof.

Suspension of investigations:

Upon a motion of all parties, the Commission suspended a Section 337 investigation regarding certain apparatus for the continuous production of copper rod pending issuance of final decisions by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Source: Business America, 12 January and 23 March 1981.

Adjustment in restraint agreement for non-rubber footwear from Taiwan

Pursuant to the authority delegated to the United States Trade Representative under Presidential Proclamation 4510, the Commissioner of Customs has been requested to adjust the fourth year restraint level for non-rubber footwear from Taiwan, increasing the restraint level applicable to non-rubber footwear imports under TSUS item 923.90 by 10 per cent and decreasing the level under TSUS item 923.91 by 10 per cent.

Source: Business America, 12 January 1981.

Monitoring import of special steel products

The United States Department of Commerce will begin monitoring imports of special steel products under a system designed to protect the industry from "surges" in imports at "unfair" prices.

The new monitoring system will emphasize volume rather than price. Under the new system, the Commerce Department will institute a dumping or countervailing duty investigation if shipments exceed the average level of special steel imports in any group for the past ten years, and if the trend is toward the high levels of 1976, when the International Trade Commission imposed speciality steel import quotas.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Details for monitoring are yet to be worked out.


Increase in import quota for peanuts

The International Trade Commission has unanimously recommended an increase to 200 million pounds in the peanut import quota (shelled peanuts) for the twelve-month period ending 30 July 1981.

A temporary emergency increase in the quota for peanuts was authorized by the Agriculture Department in December, following urgent appeals from peanut processors after the drought last year which reduced by half the yield of the United States peanut crop.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 9 February 1981.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Tariff changes

The customs tariff of the Yemen Arab Republic has been changed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Old rate</th>
<th>New rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh meat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep-frozen fish</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen vegetables</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserved meat</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserved fish</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserved vegetables</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserved fruit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh fruit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh vegetables</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrated milk</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Old rate</th>
<th>New rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk powder</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UHT full cream milk</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghee</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral water</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit juice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit syrup</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda water</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, exporters are obliged to quote f.o.b. or c. and f. prices, the insurance to be obtained from a company established in the Yemen Arab Republic.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 March 1981.

Surcharge on goods imported by land

In an attempt to prevent merchandise being imported by land without documentation and thus allowing undervaluation for duty purposes, the Council of Ministers has approved a surcharge of 10 per cent duty on goods imported by land. The date of entry into effect for the surcharge is not yet known.


Import insurance

From January 1981 the Government has reintroduced legislation requiring that all freight insurance on imports must be placed in the Yemen Arab Republic. C. and F. prices should be quoted.

Import duty will continue to be levied on c.i.f. value as will additional taxes on a percentage basis.

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav 1981-1985 Plan

Import reductions and rapid expansion of exports

The main characteristics of Yugoslavia's 1981-1985 draft plan were a slow-down in the rate of economic growth, import cuts and rapid expansion of exports (see Survey No. 10, page 78). This draft five-year plan has now been approved without change. However, earlier fixed targets given in quantitative form have now only indicative character.

The 1981-1985 Plan requests that exports of goods and services shall expand in real terms by at least 8 per cent annually, while imports shall be held down. The Plan indicates only a 1.1 per cent increase in imports during the next five years.

It is planned that exports should be able in 1985 to pay 70 per cent of the total value of imports, as compared to 61 per cent of imports in 1980 and 49 per cent in 1979, in order to decrease the balance-of-payments deficit. Altogether, the total balance-of-payments deficit for 1981-1985 shall not be permitted to surpass $6 billion.

The increase in exports shall mainly result from those sectors which are based on the processing of domestic raw and other materials: processed wood, ships, textiles, chemicals, leather and hides, shoes, processed agricultural products.


ZAIRED

Import Licensing

A requirement has been introduced by the Bank of Zaire that from 28 January 1981 imports under SAD (i.e. for which payment was made in foreign currency available outside Zaire) may no longer be imported without an import licence or certificate of clearance from the Société générale de surveillance inspection services before shipment.

Source: British Business, 6 March 1981.
ZAMBIA

The 1981 budget

Tariff changes and increased sales tax on imports

In presenting his 1981 budget on 30 January 1981, the Minister of Finance announced that the main source of new revenue would be higher sales tax on imports, up from 10 per cent to 12.5 per cent. Sales tax on most domestic products would also go up (with the exception of baby napkins which would be exempt from their 20 per cent rate). Petrol and diesel duties would go up slightly as would prices of beer, cigarettes and sugar.

Various incentives for the industrial and agricultural sectors were announced, including a depreciation allowance of 50 per cent for farming machinery and a flat tax rate of 25 per cent on the income of companies carrying out farming activities. Duty had been suspended on barbed wire, bulldozers, field mowers, tractor engines and those types of fertilizer which are retailed.


ZIMBABWE

Supplementary budget

Increase in excise duties on alcoholic beverages and tobacco

On 30 January 1981 the Minister of Finance introduced a supplementary budget. The new measures provide, amongst others, for increased excise duties on alcohol and tobacco of 70c per 750 ml bottle of spirits; 11c to 56c on a 750 ml bottle of wine; 5c on a litre of traditional beer and 5c on a bottle of clear beer, with effect from 1 February 1981.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce stated that currency controls over exports and imports would remain in force and that Zimbabwe must accept a further standstill situation.

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

ALGERIA-COLOMBIA

Trade Agreement

Algeria recently signed a $150 million trade agreement with Colombia involving an exchange of Colombian agricultural products for Algerian crude oil.

Colombia is to supply coffee, tobacco, cocoa, sugar, cotton, rice and bananas, while Colombia will get 10,000 barrels a day of crude oil. Algeria has also offered technical assistance for oil exploration and development.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 March 1981.

ARGENTINA-URUGUAY

Tariffs and other trade restrictions to be abolished for 500 products

The authorities of Uruguay and Argentina have drawn up a list of about 500 non-competitive products on which tariffs and other trade restrictions are to be eliminated immediately for Uruguayan exports to Argentina, while these will be phased-in gradually for trade in the opposite direction. Products to be subject to free-trade conditions will be gradually expanded to 1,000 headings over a two-year period, to include vegetable oils, timber, textiles, building materials, hydrocarbons, maize and wheat.


AUSTRIA-SOVIET UNION

Co-operation agreement

A long-term programme of economic, scientific-technological and industrial co-operation between the Soviet Union and Austria for 1981-1990 has been signed. This is the second co-operation programme between the two countries and covers an even wider field of inter-state contacts than the previous programme, which was signed in 1973 and has been fulfilled ahead of schedule.
AUSTRIA-SOVIET UNION (cont'd)

The new agreement provides for the development of Soviet-Austrian trade and the broadening of production co-operation in various fields, including the motor industry, metallurgy, machine-tool manufacture and the pulp and paper industry. The two sides have reached an agreement on economic projects, not only in Austria and the USSR but also in third countries.


BANGLADESH-BULGARIA

Five-year trade agreement and protocol

A long-term trade agreement valid until 1986, and a protocol for 1981-82 have been concluded between Bangladesh and Bulgaria.

Exports from Bulgaria to Bangladesh will include mechanical and electrical engineering goods and chemicals. Bulgarian imports from Bangladesh will include jute, jute products, leather and tea.


EGYPT-KENYA

Agreement on trade and economic and technical co-operation

On 28 November 1980 Egypt and Kenya signed agreements for trade, economic and technical co-operation. Kenya intends to export to Egypt products such as tea, coffee, wattel extract and printing and writing paper.


EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Trade Agreement

On 3 April 1978 an Agreement was signed in Brussels between the European Community and the People's Republic of China, which entered into force on 1 June 1978. Concluded for a period of five years with tacit renewal every year, the Agreement is of a non-preferential nature and sets out a number of rules aimed at promoting development of trade. The two parties will apply most-favoured-nation treatment as far as tariffs are concerned.
An equilibrium clause makes provision for both parties to contribute (each according to its means) towards achieving balance in their trade, and in the event of obvious imbalance, for the Joint Committee to study ways of remedying the situation. The Joint Committee was set up to manage the Agreement.

China undertakes to consider Community imports in a favourable light and the Community will institute an increasing degree of liberalization for imports of Chinese origin.

Whilst reaffirming the principle of recourse to amicable consultations in the event of difficulties concerning trade, both parties agreed that "each party may take unilateral measures in exceptional cases where the situation will not permit any delay".

The Agreement contains a price clause specifying that trade in goods and services will be affected at market-related prices.

Provisions are aimed furthermore at promoting visits by individuals, groups and delegations from the economic, commercial and industrial spheres, facilitating exchanges and contacts and encouraging the organization of fairs and exhibitions.

Source: Europe Information, External Relations, March 1981.

FINLAND-SOVET UNION

Protocol to long-term co-operation agreement

A protocol to the long-term programme for the development and intensification of trade, economic, industrial and scientific-technical co-operation between Finland and the Soviet Union up to 1990, was signed in November 1980 between the two countries.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC-MOZAMBIQUE

1981 trade agreement

Under the 1981 trade agreement between the German Democratic Republic and Mozambique, concluded on 17 March 1981, construction machinery, vehicles, tractors, metallurgical goods, textiles and other consumer goods are to be exported to Mozambique, and citrus fruit, coal, cashew nuts and cotton are to be imported by the German Democratic Republic.


INDIA-BULGARIA

Five-year trade protocol

In March 1981 India and Bulgaria signed a trade protocol providing for a sharp rise in bilateral trade over the next five years. Bulgaria is to export to India mainly chemicals, metallurgical and electronic products, while India will export to Bulgaria light industry, agricultural and engineering products.


INDIA-SOVIET UNION

Long-term trade agreement

India and the Soviet Union have signed a long-term trade agreement that will double Indo-Soviet trade within five years from rub 52.5 billion in 1979 to some rub 100 billion in 1985 (at current prices). This is in addition to the new aid package, worth some rub 532 million, for India's industrial development.

India has also asked the Soviet Union for increased shipments of crude oil on a long-term basis. The Soviet Union is expected to provide additional shipment if India will supply food grains in return.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 9 January 1981.
IRAQ—JORDAN

Trade protocol

On 12 April 1981 Iraq and Jordan signed a trade protocol which calls for an increase in the quota of the Jordanian Trade Centre in Baghdad to $34.1 million from $12.4 million. The quota of the Jordanian Trade Centre in Baghdad is an important means of increasing trade. Jordanian exporters unable to conclude direct deals with Iraqi public sector corporations can sell their goods directly to the private sector through the Centre.

In addition, the protocol calls for a further loan to Jordan of $92.9 million for road construction, and Iraqi investment of $34.1 million in Jordanian industries and new industrial joint ventures.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 17 April 1981.

MADAGASCAR—CUBA

Agreement on trade and scientific-technical co-operation

Madagascar and Cuba have signed an agreement on the trade of goods and the development of relations in the fields of science, education and others.


MADAGASCAR—VIET-NAM

Trade and economic relations agreement

A bilateral trade and economic relations agreement has been signed between Madagascar and Viet-Nam.


NIGERIA—GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Long-term trade agreement

The German Democratic Republic and Nigeria have initialled a long-term trade agreement providing for "most-favoured-nation" status between the two countries. The German Democratic Republic is to export mechanical
ENGINEERING AND ELECTROTECHNICAL PRODUCTS, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, PRINTING, BUILDING AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY TO NIGERIA. IN RETURN, NIGERIA IS TO SUPPLY COCOA BEANS, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ANIMAL FEEDSTUFFS, ORES AND MINERAL OIL FOR THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.


Agreement on trade

Nigeria and São Tomé and Principe have agreed to set up a joint commission to supervise extended economic co-operation and other agreements on education, trade and air services.


Nigeria and Zimbabwe signed a co-operation agreement on agriculture, trade and industry in Lagos on 17 December 1980.


Poland and Thailand have concluded a trade agreement, incorporating the mutual granting of "most-favoured-nation" status. Furthermore, it has been agreed to appoint a mixed commission to work on suitable recommendations for the expansion of economic and trade relations.

According to the agreement, Poland will increase her exports to Thailand, particularly of machine-tools, motor engines, cars and accessories, power and building machinery, chemical and light industrial products, especially textiles. Poland wants to import tin, jute, raw cotton and rubber etc.

TANZANIA-ZIMBABWE

Trade pact and co-operation agreement

On 5 December 1980 Tanzania and Zimbabwe signed a trade pact and co-operation agreement in the fields of science and technology, air services between and beyond their respective borders and telecommunications.


TUNISIA-DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Most-favoured-nation status

Tunisia and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea have signed an agreement granting each other most-favoured-nation status in trade.


TUNISIA-MOROCCO

Agreement ratified

Tunisia and Morocco have ratified an economic co-operation agreement concluded in June 1980. The agreement covers measures to reinforce trade, investment of private and public capital in both countries, the implementation of economic projects, the creation of financial institutions and co-operation in the technical field.


YUGOSLAVIA-CYPRUS

Co-operation agreement

The authorities of Yugoslavia and Cyprus signed agreements on trade, tourism, health and international road transport.

ZAMBIA-ZIMBABWE

Joint commission to investigate trade problems

In a communiqué signed in Lusaka on 19 January 1981, a joint commission of co-operation between the two countries was established, which will study and investigate trade between the two countries and solve problems of tariff and non-tariff barriers. It will also look at markets and marketing facilities, monetary, financial and payments arrangements. It will investigate the development of transport and communication facilities within and beyond the borders of the two countries, develop energy resources and implement programmes so determined.


SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

The South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA), was opened for signature in Tarawa on 14 July 1980 and, subject to ratification, entered into force from 1 January 1981. The signatories of the Agreement are members of the South Pacific Forum and are countries which have strong historical, economic and geographical links.

The Agreement provides for duty free, unrestricted or concessional access to the markets of Australia and New Zealand for a wide range of products imported from Forum Island countries signatories to the Agreement. The Agreement is non-reciprocal and has been entered into with the objective of furthering the economic development of developing island country members of the South Pacific Forum.

The Agreement also includes provisions for Australia and New Zealand to consider appropriate forms of assistance, within their bilateral and regional development assistance programmes in the South Pacific, in response to specific requests relating to measures and programmes in the fields of export development and trade promotion, industrial development and the development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Source: L/5100, 20 February 1981.